FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1844. [NO. 1411.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Ann Mekee, deceased, will, in pursuance with said Will, offer for sale at the late residence of the deceased, on FRIDAY the 5th day of JULY next, all the

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Belonging to said Estate.
Also, 50 ACRES OF LAND near Town.
Terms made known at Sale.
W. McL. McKAY, *Ex'r.*
E. W. WILLKINGS, *Anct'r.*

ALL persons having claims against said Estate will please present them, and those indebted will please make immediate payment.
W. McL. McKAY, *Ex'r.*
Fayetteville, June 19, 1844. 10ts

Old French Brandy.

A FEW BOXES OLD FRENCH BRANDY, in Glass, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 4, 1844. 10-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

ON the 3d day of July next, I shall expose to Sale at the Town House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., JACK, a Slave, belonging to the estate of William Colville.
Terms of months credit, purchaser giving bond with approved security.
JAMES R. DRAUGHON, *Adm'r of William Colville.*
Cumberland county, June 7, 1844. 10-3w

SELECT
Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL.

THE subscriber, having resigned the charge of the Hillsborough Academy, contemplates opening a SELECT SCHOOL, twelve miles south west of Hillsborough, and the same distance,—west nearly,—from Chapel Hill. His leading motive is *to educate his own sons in the country*; and his selection has been made with special reference to this object.

For details apply to him—post paid—at Hillsborough, till November next, when the school is to begin.

W. J. BINGHAM.
Hillsborough, May 8, 1844. 7-3m30m

HORSES & BUGGIES,

FOR HIRE AT THE WAGON YARD.

Also,

A CONVEYANCE kept for the accommodation of persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns.

For terms, apply to
JACKSON JOHNSON.
June 4, 1844. 9tf

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer Term in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in July next, under the care of the former Teachers.
June 4, 1844. 9tf

NOW OPENING.

WORSTED and Cotton Balzorines; printed Muslins and Lawns; Scotch Ginghams; fashionable Prints; Silks and Alpacas; Gimps and Fringes; Elastic Metal and Kid Gloves; Hosiery; wrought and Cambric Collars; fancy Handkerchiefs and Cravats; Jaconets, plain and striped Muslins; Swiss and Book do; Canezous; Veils; Laces and Edgings; Bonnets and Ribbons in great variety; Drap de te; summer Cloths; Brown Linens and drillings; fancy Cotton do; Nankeens; brown and bleached Shirtings; Checks; fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Irish Linens and Lawns; &c. &c. A large assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Umbrellas, together with a good variety of other Goods suitable for the wholesale and retail trade.

As the above goods were bought at the lowest cash prices, we can afford to sell them very cheap for cash; or on the usual time for good notes.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
June 1, 1844. 9-3w

STRAYED,

FROM my plantation in Marlborough District, S. C., on the 12th instant, a SORREL HORSE, with a white spot in the forehead, having marks of gear upon him. Said horse racks well, and works gently in gear, and is of middling size. No other particulars recollected. He was raised in some of the upper counties in North Carolina, and was brought from Fayetteville to this place. Any information leading to the whereabouts of said horse will be thankfully received; also suitable remuneration will be made to any person who will deliver said horse to me at my plantation, or take him up and give me the information so that I can get him.

JOHN M. McCOLL.
Bennettsville, S. C., May 25, 1844. 9-3w

Richmond County, N. C., } MAY 25, 1844. }

THIS day James Patterson appeared personally before me, Charles Patterson, one of the Acting Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Richmond, N. C., who maketh oath, that he lost or mislaid the following Notes, viz: One on Rev. Arch'd McQueen, for Twenty-three Dollars and Forty-five Cents; and one on John McLean, for Nine Dollars, both dated about the first of October, 1841, and payable one day after date.

JAMES PATTERSON.
CHARLES PATTERSON, *J. P.*

☞ The public are cautioned against trading for said Notes, as I have not transferred my claim to any other person.

JAMES PATTERSON.
CHARLES PATTERSON, *J. P.* 9-3wp

Just Received,

10 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS, 10 bbls. prime PORK. For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
May 27, 1844.

FOR SALE.

75 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD, 25 ditto Extra Pure ditto.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 15, 1844. 6tf

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT
For GRINDING Ears of CORN.

HAVING purchased of Mr. G. T. Walters, of Kentucky, the right to fix Grist Mills to grind ears of corn, in the counties of Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond, Montgomery, Randolph, and Chatham; the subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of these counties that he is ready to have Mills fixed on this plan. Russell's mill in this place is in order for grinding ears, and has been at it several months. Those who think of possessing themselves of this valuable improvement, are requested to call at this mill, and judge for themselves.—Numbers have called already, and as far as we know, are all pleased. The quantity of meal is about doubled, and the value of corn ground in the ear, increased at least 25 per cent. See subjoined testimonials:

M. RUSSELL.

Bladen county, May 18th, 1844.

I do hereby certify that I have fairly tried "Walter's Patent" for cutting and grinding ears of corn, and consider it far preferable to Baldwin's Cast Iron Crusher, which I have, or any other invention for the same purpose which I have seen. It will grind a bushel of corn in the ear, with an ordinary head and pair of stones, in about 8 or 10 minutes, into fine meal;—it will also grind cobs equally well, and does not appear to injure the Mill for grinding shelled corn.

THOS. C. SMITH.

Bladen county, May 2d, 1844.

These are to certify that I have had my Grist Mill fixed with Walter's patent for grinding whole ears of corn, and that it works remarkably well, grinding a bushel of ears in from 8 to 12 minutes into good meal; that it also grinds the naked cobs equally well.

JOHN SMITH.

Bladen county, May 22d, 1844.

I do hereby certify that I have had my Grist Mill fixed with Walters' patent for grinding corn in the ear, and that it performs well, and fully answers my expectation, making good meal; also, grinding the naked cob equally well.

JOHN McCALL.

Bladen county, May 25th, 1844.

I do certify that I have had my Grist Mill fixed with Walters' patent for grinding ears of corn, and that it performs well, and thus far fully answers my expectation, making good meal; and the simplicity of the machine is such that it can be repaired by any common Blacksmith.

JOHN B. BROWN.

Cumberland county, May 30, 1844.

This is to show that I have had my Grist Mill fixed with Walters' patent for grinding corn in the ear, and that it performs well, fully answering my expectations. In short, there is no mistake about it; it is a great improvement, and to the farmer must be a great saving.

DANL. BUTLER.
June 1, 1844. 9-3w

The Subscribers have now in Store,

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars,
20 bundles Hoop.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.
May 21, 1844. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.
April 6, 1844. 3-tf

NEW
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
At Rockfish Factory.

THE Subscriber has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in the Store of Daniel G. Patterson, and will execute any work entrusted to him in as good style as any Establishment in the country or town, and at very low prices. All work warranted to fit.

A. GRAHAM.
May 25, 1844. 8-8w

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Courtlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA,—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR,—A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR.—A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

HEWES' LINIMENT,—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 38-tf

1 CASK OLD FRENCH BRANDY,
1 do do Madeira WINE.
20 dozen Old Port ditto.
For sale low by
STUART & McGARY.
April 2, 1844. 1400tf

"THE HARE BELL, a Token of Friendship," edited by Rev. C. W. Everest; 37 cents.

"Sacerdotal Absolution," a Sermon, preached by the Rev. M. A. Curtis before the last Episcopal Convention of North Carolina; 10 cents.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE undersigned, the Trustees of the Hillsborough Academy, have the satisfaction of announcing to the public, that they have secured the services of Mr. JOHN A. BINGHAM and Mr. JAMES H. NORWOOD, who as joint Principals will succeed Mr. William J. Bingham, the present able head of the school, who retires from his chair at the expiration of this session.

These gentlemen have been brought up among us. And from their high moral character, their experience, and known qualifications, both as scholars and teachers, the Trustees believe they may cheerfully and heartily recommend the school to the undiminished confidence of the public.

The Trustees promise their cordial co-operation in maintaining and advancing the present reputation of the school, and the correct department and thorough instruction of the students.

This institution is designed to be strictly preparatory to the University, and we are permitted to refer to the President and Faculty with respect to the character and qualifications of the instructers.

The Fall session will commence on Thursday the 18th day of July next.

JAMES WEBB, THOMAS CLANCY,
FRED. NASH, EDM'D STRUDWICK,
CAD. JONES, Sr., JOHN W. NORWOOD,
JAS. PHILLIPS, JOHN U. KIRKLAND.
JOHN TAYLOR,
May 8, 1844. 7-tf8Jly

BRILLIANT CAPITALS.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 23 for 1844, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 29th of June, 1844.

GRAND SCHEME.

$30,000. $10,000, $5,690, 12 Prizes of $2,000, 30 ditto of $1,500, 50 ditto of $1,000, 50 of $500, 75 of $300, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$149 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
May 18, 1844. 7-10pd

BRIGADE ORDER, No. 3.

HEAD QUARTERS, }
4TH BRIGADE N. C. MILITIA, }
Carthage, April 11, 1844.

THE Special Court Martial convened for the trial of Colonel Duncan McCormick, having acquitted the said Duncan McCormick of the charges preferred against him, the action of the Court is approved. The Court is hereby dissolved.

Lieutenant Colonel Shaw is hereby ordered to parade his Regiment on the 4th day of July next, at the usual parade ground, when and where Colonel McCormick will resume the command. Col McCormick is hereby discharged of arrest.

By order of the Brigadier General, W. D. Dowd.
D. G. MACRAE,
Acting Aid-de-Camp.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, }
33d Regiment N. C. Militia, }
May 7, 1844.

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Brigadier General Dowd, Elijah Fuller will order the Captains of the several Companies composing this Regiment, to parade their Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and publish the usual notice thereof in the Newspapers published in the Town of Fayetteville.

WILLIAM SHAW, *Lt. Col.*

HEAD QUARTERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

ATTENTION! *Gentlemen Officers of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia:*

PURSUANT to the annexed order of Lt. Col Wm. Shaw, you are hereby commanded to have your respective Companies at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of Lt. Col. William Shaw.
ELIJAH FULLER, *Adjutant.*
Fayetteville, May 8, 1844. 6-4Jly

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Miles P. Maske and others, *vs.* Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs' Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1844, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 60.] 9-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Judith L. Maske, *vs.* Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jonathan Smith and wife Eliza, and Boggan Maske and others, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1844, and in the 68th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 9-6w

One Hundred Boxes of BAR SOAP.

THE Subscriber offers for sale ONE HUNDRED BOXES OF BAR SOAP, manufactured at the "Fayetteville (N. C.) Candle Factory," and warranted equal if not superior to Colgate's best No. 1.

Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the business, and offering it at a reduced price, (5 cents a pound by the box,) he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

W. McL. McKAY.
Fayetteville, May 20, 1844. 7tf

Received per Henrietta,

5 BBLS. No. 1 MACKEREL, superior quality, for sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 17, 1844. 3tf

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Duplin Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1844.

Ames Brown *vs.* Dicey Brown.

Petition for Divorce.

IT is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer, newspapers printed in Fayetteville, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 4th Monday in September, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the petition of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and be set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Farrior, Clerk of said Court at Office at Kenansville, the 4th Monday in March, 1844.

WILLIAM FARRIOR.
May 1, 1844. 6-3m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

THIS medicine is constantly performing almost incredible cures of diseases arising from impurities of the blood and general system. It has arrested and cured numerous cases of scrofulous affections, diseases of the skin, rheumatic gout, diseased liver, painful enlargement of the knee, elbow, and wrist joints, chronic rheumatism, sore throat, chronic constitutional disorders, and various other diseases arising from impure secretions. In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the valuable medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, on which its activity depends, compounded with other remedial agents, selected from the vegetable kingdom, the whole strength of which is extracted on an entirely new principle, which has cost many years of labor and much expense. The great object desired is now triumphantly accomplished, in the production of a remedy possessing a controlling power over supposed incurable diseases, heretofore unknown in the history of medicine.

The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published, from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value, as an active and curative medicine in the above diseases. The afflicted, or those who may have given up in despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of what it has performed for others.

Further proof of the efficacy and virtue of this valuable medicine in Rheumatism.

The following letter was addressed to our Agent at Savannah:

OGEECHEE CROSS ROADS, Ga., }
August 24, 1843. }

Mr. G. R. Hendrickson, Savannah:

Dear Sir—Having just recovered from a most severe chronic Rheumatism, with which I have been afflicted for many years, and having used various remedies without any success, I am now induced to write you in respect to Sands' Sarsaparilla, to which valuable medicine I owe my present enjoyment of health. Despairing of ever recovering from this distressing disease, and while laboring under the most acute agony and pain, I was persuaded to try the Sarsaparilla, so highly recommended for the cure of Rheumatism. I tried one bottle, and the little benefit derived from that one induced me to give it a fair trial, which I did by sending down to you for half a dozen bottles; and am now happy to say I find myself, for the first time in twelve years, well and able to attend to my necessary duties. I send you this through a feeling of gratitude due this excellent medicine, and a sense of obligation to my fellow beings, that those similarly afflicted may be induced to try this valuable remedy, Sands' Sarsaparilla.

Yours, with great respect,
DANIEL FOX.

The following is an extract from a letter from our Agent at Bowling Green:

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 5, 1844.

Messrs. Sands,—Gentlemen: The supply of Sarsaparilla on hand is nearly exhausted, and as there is a great demand for it, I do not wish to be out.—Please forward at your earliest convenience another supply of the Sarsaparilla and Sat Rheum Remedy. There have been some cures in this vicinity which I think worthy of notice. One was the cure of a man who had been bed-ridden for two years; the other of a lady whose cure was decided by the attending physicians to be impossible. The Sarsaparilla has restored her to perfect health. Indeed, it appears it restored her when she was so far gone that her friends were looking for her speedy departure to another world.

Your friend,
J. I. YOUNGLOVE.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, and T. Sandford, Wilmington.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

May 16, 1844.

Digby was riding
friend *Dr. Drowsy.*
and Digby, after his
couple of miles
conclusion
that story, omitting
what is it?" inquired the
on't." The worthy doctor gave the reins a jerk and was silent.—*Bost. Post.*

What is that which makes every one sick but those who swallow it?—*Flattery.*

CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF Mr. PEYTON, of Tenn.

In reply to various speeches favorable to Polk and Dallas.

Mr. Clay had been traduced and vilified by all who had spoken from the Democratic ranks of the House. He had been compared to Cæsar, to Caligula, and to Cromwell. He asked all to look at his acts, to contemplate his public history, and then to look at those of the party who opposed him, and after that to say who was the Cromwell. He asked who it was that had been, at the commencement of this Congress, in favor of maintaining the majesty and supremacy of the law? The Whig party, with Mr. Clay at its head. On the other hand, who were they who had come up into this hall, and by one sweep of the pen nullified the districting law? And who were they who at this very hour hold seats here directly in the teeth of law? Who had carried out those doctrines of nullification which South Carolina had only threatened, and openly trampled the Constitution under foot? The Democratic party.

Look at one of the first acts of this Congress, immediately after its organization; the Journal of the House, the record of its proceedings, had been deliberately mutilated, by order of a Democratic majority. The Whigs had entered their solemn protest against the right of the nullifying recusants to seats in this House, and placed that protest on the Journal: but where was it? It had by force been stricken from its place, and was no more to be found there.—Yet you talked about Caligulas!

Mr. P. then referred to the proceedings of the Senate of Tennessee. The Whigs in that State had a majority of votes on joint ballot, and Senators of the United States for that State had always been thus elected. But a set of men now immortalized there and elsewhere as "the glorious thirteen" after having twice so voted, (for Felix Grundy,) as soon as it was found that there was a majority for Whig Senators, suddenly declared that mode of electing Senators to be unconstitutional; and so great were their qualms of conscience, that when the vote was to be taken, they stubbornly retained their seats, and thereby prevented the election, and kept their State unrepresented in one branch of the National Legislature. One of that company of men was now a Representative on this floor; he would not charge him as forsworn, and as an open violator of the Constitution, but he would say it was a little remarkable that his conscience should have been so very serene when he voted for Mr. Grundy, and suddenly alarmed when a Whig was likely to be chosen.

These, Mr. P. said, were some of the *tendencies* of the Democratic party. A gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Duncan) had made a speech not long since, in which he represented the Whigs round about the city of Cincinnati as a set of swindlers, cut throats, and traitors; and had observed that it was the native *tendency* of Whiggery to lead to corruption, anarchy, and despotism. Mr. P. had therefore presented a little specimen of the tendencies of this (not Jeffersonian—no—but this) modern, this latter-day, this Joe Smith Democracy—this barn-burning Democracy—this Dorrite Democracy, which held that the people had a right to act in masses against law and Constitution both. These "immortal thirteen" in Tennessee had nullified the action of their own legislative body. Here was one of the tendencies of this sort of Democracy.

As to the democracy of "Governor Dorr," the whole history was one of the most infamous affairs that disgraced the annals of our country. His party claimed the right in their unorganized mass, as a great magazine of all power, to change laws and overturn constitutions at will: and, when offered the very things they desired, scorned to receive them through either Legislature or Convention. There was no perceptible difference as to the latitude of suffrage, or any other Democratic right, between the Constitution they attempted to frame and that agreed to in a lawful assembly, yet they would not take it, because it came from the hands of the constituted authorities. Yet the Democratic party were ready to back them, and did vote them countenance and aid in proceedings more anarchical than any in the days of Danton, Marat, or Robespierre.

As to the charge of Federalism which had been brought against the Whigs, who, he asked, were they who were in favor of giving to the President the kingly power of destroying the legislation of both Houses of Congress at his mere will and pleasure? Was it the Whigs? Mr. Clay was against this power: he held that that ought to be the law of the land which the People's Representatives in both branches of the Legislature declared should be the law; but the Democrats *par excellence* were for vesting all power in one man, and allowing him to cut the heads off of as many legislative acts as might suit his own notion or selfish purposes. Of these two classes of persons, which were the Federalists and which the Republicans?

But to quit principles, and go a little into the *personelle* of Federalism. Where were the Federalists actually found? he referred to the old anti-war Federalists of '98? In his own district, where the Whigs had a majority of 4,000 votes, it had been his lot to be elected over a gentleman of most amiable and irreproachable character—a gentleman in the fullest sense of the term—who had been brought out by the Democratic party in the hope of getting the influence of the Hero of the Hermitage, because he was the nephew of his wife; but he was a Federalist, and, even within pistol shot of the den of the roaring lion, the Whigs got a majority, and counted a majority of not less than 500 votes in the Hermitage district.—But to the charge that the Whigs were Federalists. He would begin with James Buchanan; and what had formerly been his sentiments? [Here Mr. P. read extracts which were certainly of a pretty high-toned Federal character.] Then there was the Hon. Reuel Williams; he (Mr. P. believed) was now held to be a light of Democracy in the State of Maine.—This gentleman had burnt James Madison in effigy because he was in favor of the war with Great Britain. Then we had General Wall, of New Jersey, who had declared that he would war under the Federal flag so long as it continued to wave. Mr. Henry Hubbard was another Democrat and Dorrite of the very first water; yet he had voted to send delegates to the Hartford Convention. Another very distinguished gentleman in the Democratic ranks, and now, he believed, a prominent member of Congress—one Charles Jared Ingersoll—had declared that, had he been capable of reflection in the days of the Revolution, he would have been a Tory. That gentleman was most courteous in his department, and had always treated Mr. P. with the utmost personal kindness. He meant him no offence or injury; and if the assertion he had now made as his was incorrect, he (Mr. P.) would instantly take it back. The gentleman was present, and could deny it if it was untrue. [Mr. I. retained his seat.] Mr. P. next quoted a very fiery article indeed, from the pen of J. H. Prentiss, a Van Buren member of Congress. This gentleman declared it gave him infinite pleasure to be able to a[illegible] (in his paper) the triumph of Federalism. [illegible] a Democrat? Then came William Cullen B[illegible], the author of a poetical eulogy (of no very flatt[illegible]ng kind, as it seemed) on Thomas Jefferson. [Mr. P. quoted, from this poem, a sort of mock heroic.]

Now, then, he would again inquire, where was [illegible]ralism[illegible] be found? He thought he had placed [illegible]side of the party-dividing line.

[illegible]oll here asking the loan of the book [illegible]e above quotations had been made, Mr. [illegible]ke good care of it, and do not derange [illegible] P. re[illegible] the co[illegible] is an excellent magazine of Whig ammun[illegible] mean to draw on it for some missiles, I[illegible] to hurl at the *polk stalks* of Tennessee.]

[illegible]s to this farce of a nomination at Balti-

fore. A distinguished gentleman from New York so denominated it publicly, and without the slightest reserve; declaring openly that it ought to meet with no respect from the country, and that James K. Polk could not get one electoral college, unless that of South Carolina, and that would depend on the mere whim and caprice of Mr. Calhoun.

[This annunciation produced very great sensation in the House.]

The nomination of James K. Polk would fall on the ears of the people of this country like a thunder clap in a very clear day. No; that was too grandly too terrific, a figure it would strike them like the phenomenon in the ancient proverb. After all the mountains in the land had so long been in labor, out slipped a ridiculous mouse. James K. Polk a candidate for the Presidency! A man never dreamed of, and (if we were to believe the Globe) a man not qualified for the place. There had been, in that paper, a recent war between a Tennessee Democrat and an Alabama Democrat. One of these excellent Democrats was opposed to Mr. King as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, because he had not signalized himself in the history of the country, and had no memorials to distinguish his name. The other tauntingly observed, that this came with but a bad grace from one who advocated James K. Polk, whom he charged, in substance, with being a coward, and unworthy of being Vice President on that ground, and, in support of the charge, brought up a scene between Mr. Polk, when Speaker, and Mr. Wise, of Virginia, who, as they were retiring from this Hall, took him by the arm, and said: "You are the poor petty tool of a tyrant; take that." The question would then seem very naturally to arise, if Mr. Polk was too much of a coward to be Vice President, how fit is he to be commander-in-chief of the army and navy? He proclaimed himself for annexation. Now, suppose annexation should lead to war: would the Alabama Democracy support such a candidate to be commander of the army and navy? These were Mr. Polk's qualifications in a military point of view. What were his political? Why, he had been found, during his public career, on every side of every important question. Had he originated or given a prominent and leading support to any great measure, or any great and controlling system of policy? None. He had never risen higher than to be a mere second-rate man—a tool and follower of some other man. This had been his character all his life. He had been the instrument and subservient tool of Andrew Jackson, to do his bidding, whatever that might be. Never had he been found one-thousandth part of an inch from Jackson's track, wind and turn as it might. However contradictory his measures or opinions might be, those were the measures and those the opinions of the obedient Mr. Polk.

He had been strongly opposed to the sub-Treasury, and preferred State banks as places of deposite for the public money. He considered them safer, and in all respects to be preferred. Where did he stand now? Oh, now, a sub-Treasury was the only safe place. "Methy's your only wear."

Mr. P. had within his reach, though not here, a very precious document concerning this same J. K. Polk—an extract from a letter (as the Reporter understood, perhaps speech) of his, in which he came out in favor of works of internal improvement by the General Government within the States. He was just so in regard to every thing. This was what the great Democratic party had brought out for the four-mile heat at the fall races! A little, beaten, broken-winded, foundered, spring-halt, shuffling, spavined bob-tail nag, of Tennessee, to run against the great Eclipse! [Much laughter, and some panning among the Democratic members.] There was a turning up of the nose, a sense of the ridiculous, in the mere idea of the parallel. One had been identified with all the great events and measures in our political history for the last forty years. A man—ay—every inch a man, in heart and intellect, in firmness, grasp, and comprehension of mind—a whole head and shoulders above any man that ever had set his foot-print on this continent, save one only. When the tyrant power of Great Britain was seizing our citizens, and confining them in the loathsome dungeon of a prison-ship, whose voice was it that sounded in thunder tones of indignation through the land, loud and long and deep, till the injury was redressed? Henry Clay. And when another crisis arose in our affairs—a crisis which shook the Government of the country to its centre, which caused the good man and the patriot to turn pale, and made Jefferson himself declare that it struck upon his spirit like an alarm bell in the dead hour of night, who was it that came to the rescue, threw himself into the breach, and saved his country? Henry Clay. And then, in that other critical and trying hour, when the flag of disunion was raised in South Carolina, and the laws of the Union were resisted at the cannon's mouth, while we had in the chair of state a man of iron nerve and lion heart, who swore by the Eternal that the laws should be executed, and that if one gun was fired by South Carolina, "he would hang Calhoun and McDuffie, and Hayne and Hamilton, and the other leaders of the rebellion, as high as Haman," who was it that came again as our deliverer, with a heart deeply penetrated by the crisis of his country's fate, and, casting on the issue all he held dear in life, once more, by his prudence, moderation, and skill, assuaged the angry elements, and rescued this fair land from the horrors of civil discord? It was Henry Clay. When the hour of danger came, there was he; and where ever he came, danger was quelled, disorder fled, and public prosperity smiled upon her restorer. Now, look on this picture and on that—the counterfeit presentment of two candidates. 'Tis Hyperion to a Satyr. As well compare a mousing owl to the imperial bird of Jove, that sprang aloft and soared into the very sun.

He had a document in his hand which would show what were General Jackson's sentiments in relation to a protective tariff, so vehemently opposed by Mr. Polk. He would read them.

Mr. HALE suggested that in his own case the doctrine had been insisted on that no paper could be read by a member in his place, without leave of the House.

Mr. PEYTON bowed respectfully to the very orderly gentleman from New Hampshire—the same, he believed, who had voted "No" on a vote of acceptance and thanks, when the venerable and illustrious gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) had presented the memorial of Washington's labors in the field—a scene that drew tears from many a manly eye, which held this House in deep silence, while the very air seemed sacred, and the place hallowed by the memory of the Father of his Country. At such a moment it was that one solitary member, with a voice as strong as the blast of a blacksmith's bellows, had uttered that monosyllable of his own renown. What; would the gentleman muzzle the press? Would not he let him read a paper? Might not the Clerk read it, then?

[Mr. Hale said the gentleman entirely mistook him, and wished to explain; but Mr. P. would not spare the time.

The Clerk then read a letter from General Jackson to Dr. Colman, in which reference is made to the tariff.]

These were those declarations of General Jackson which a certain member near him had embodied in a resolution, and asked this Democratic Congress to adopt, as expressing their sentiments. And who were they who had shrunk from such a motion as from the mouth of a cannon? Where were the Jackson men on that memorable occasion? Not one of them—no, not one, would stand up to do honor to the sentiments of his chief. The only friends the old hero had in the House that day were the Whigs. Who could ever forget the scene? Mr. P. had often witnessed great confusion in that House, but never had he seen consternation like that. What running to and fro! what consultations! If a ghost had risen through the floor, or a bomb shell had fallen upon, it, scattering its death dealing fragments in every direction, there could not have been witnessed a greater exhibition of horror. They were alike afraid to adopt the resolutions and to reject them, lest they should be committed on the one hand, or on the other should seem to run off from their great man. But such was modern Democracy! Such were Democratic metamor-

phoses. Modern Democracy had well and wisely been declared to be "progressive—a sort of migratory bird—its track like the track of a snake. In illustration of the last idea, Mr. P. quoted some lines, which have escaped the Reporter. The point was, however, that none could tell whether the snake was "going South or coming back."

In Tennessee, the Democratic leaders talked of "the black tariff" as oppressing the poor, and Colonel Polk denounced it on that ground. Were they in the Jackson ranks? How did they agree with these high protective doctrines of the old Hero? Who had passed the tariffs of '16 and '28? All the great party leaders of the present day. Yet they now charged it with oppressing the South, and uttered loud threats of dissolving the Union. Mr. P. had been horrified, his very blood had been chilled, while he listened to the terms in which a gentleman from Alabama (for whom personally he cherished the very highest respect) spoke of rupturing that same bond.

Those who held this language respecting the oppressive operation of the tariff advocated, like his colleague over the way, (Mr. And. Johnson,) a resort to direct taxation. According to him, it would be a great blessing to Tennessee, and save her treasury hundreds of dollars. Mr. P. began to fear, from the frequent reference to this idea of late, that it was becoming the settled (though secret) policy of the party leaders. They were afraid to avow it. One of them said it would not do *now* to avow it, but it was their best ideal of taxation in a republic. He had seen reference to it in all quarters, and every where it was admitted to be the true system. He presumed, therefore, that as soon as that party had the reins of power, they would strike for it. Their watchwords would be, Free Trade and Direct Taxation. Free trade? Where was it? Only in the distempered imaginations of a few abstract theorists. England taxed our products almost to prohibition; France did the same; but we were to let in the goods of all the world in our ports; they were to come and buy, without money and without price. How absurd! Could American mechanics, free and happy, compete with the labor of paupers, who lived on black bread, laid on the ground, worked sixteen hours for ten cents, and could scarce save their children from actual starvation. This was the favorite system of his colleague (Mr. And. Johnson.) His colleague said he was bred a tailor. Did he wish to see the tailors of his district brought into competition with laborers like these? He did not think they would greatly thank their brother, or be very likely to adopt his plan. It would soon drive them out of house and home, and compel them to seek some other mode of livelihood. Such had not been the policy of our glorious fathers. Their second legislative act had been to pass a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures; and that was the policy which would make us independent of all nations.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, on the same subject.

Mr. S. would now turn to another topic, and read a few paragraphs from [President] Polk's speech on the sub-Treasury. [Here Mr. S. quoted the speech.] Here he contended that State banks were a safer place for the deposite of the public money than the hands of individuals, and assigned with much force his reasons for that opinion. But what were the doctrines put forth by the Convention that nominated him? Mr. S. here read the 8th resolution of the Baltimore Convention, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people."

The Convention say the public money must be forever separated from all banks; Mr. Polk says it is safer *in* banks than any where else. Possibly he might recently have changed his mind. Mr. S. knew not, and cared as little. Such had been his views, and he had avowed them to the world. His party now pretended they were opposed to all banks. Very well; but what had their course been in relation to the local banks in this District? They *said* they were against banks—against all banks; but they kept the public money in a bank in this city; and their leading man in the House, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, had reported a bill rechartering all the banks in the District. How did profession and action agree? If they were against banks, why did they not show it? Here was an opportunity for them to define their position—to show their hand. But what did they do? Dodge the question. They either sat still in their seats and refused to vote (against the rules of the body) or they skulked in the lobby behind the Speaker's chair. They had not the manliness to vote down the bill or to pass it, but by manœuvering refused to take it up. And so it stood to this hour.

They were against banks: yes. And for the sub-Treasury: yes. They resolved so at Baltimore. They were for a sub-Treasury, were they? Then why had they suffered a bill brought in expressly for the purpose of re-enacting the sub-Treasury law, word for word, to lie and sleep on the table? What had become of it? Who had heard of it? One would have thought, with a majority of such zealous sub-Treasury men, it would have rushed through the House as the d—l went past St. Austin, so swiftly that nothing could be seen but a blue streak with a strong smell of brimstone. But no; gentlemen were not ready to act on it. They no more dared to show their hands and record their vote by yeas and nays on that than on the bill for the District banks. It was left to sleep in the tomb of the Capulets. He would like to know from the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Dromgoole,) who had brought in the bill, whether he ever meant it to have a resurrection!

Mr. DROMGOOLE said he had always been ready to call it up and to record his vote upon it, as he doubted not the House were also. It had been laid aside from pressure of other business and to make room for the appropriation bills. And he would now tell the gentleman that it would yet be called up if gentlemen on the other side would promise not to discuss it. [A laugh on the Whig side of the House.]

Mr. SCHENCK. Ay, if we will not discuss it, so as to oblige gentlemen to show their hands, they will graciously take up their own bill. Indeed. But the appropriation bills have been in the way. Or did they dispose of the navy appropriation bill—appropriating six millions of dollars? They c[ould] all debate upon it to cease before the bill had be[en] through in committee—a thing never known. Not time to take up a bill for the sub-Treasury they could put the muzzle on the House and in two hours! No, no. There must be som[e] reason. The truth was, they were afraid to without discussion, and still more to pass it w[ith]out discussion. There stands recorded the doctrine party—and there lies a bill for six months unat[tended] which would carry out the doctrine.

Mr. DROMGOOLE asked how much t[ime] Whigs had expended in passing the bill to re[peal] sub Treasury?

Mr. SCHENCK replied, not much; but its [provis]ions had been fully debated, nevertheless, in p[revious] discussions. Gentlemen on the other side [had] scruples about putting on the gag on other s[ubjects;] why did they not do it upon this, and pass th[e bill]? There were reasons—reasons.

But to return to the gentleman from Illino[is.] By way of rebutting the force of the charge of i[nco]nsistency, he had charged both Gen. Harrison a[nd] Mr. Clay with being inconsistent in regard to the compromise act. All Mr. S. had to say about that was [that] for the sake of peace, Mr. Clay had been w[illing] to give up, not the principle of protection, but [to] surrender what he believed to be adequate pr[otection.] The experiment was tried, but such were th[e] consequences, so plainly ruinous, that all saw something must be done, or the credit of the Government and of the nation must perish. Something was done, and that produced the tariff of 1842. After all had been done that could be endured to save the feelings (perhaps something more) of Southern men, even the Democrats themselves came out for protection, and a recent attempt to repeal the law and bring the country back to the old ground had most signally failed.

As to Gen. Harrison escaping his keepers, and uttering sentiments different from those now held by the Whig party, the charge was unfounded. Mr. S. denied it wholly. He had been with Gen. Harrison in his excursion, and heard all he said, and knew the charges to be false and slanderous. It was an old exploded slander, to which gentlemen had now to resort to parry the charge of inconsistency. They had represented Gen. Harrison as an imbecile old man, without strength of mind or body; he went among his fellow-citizens; and when they saw his elastic step, and heard his clear and manly voice, they rushed out to receive him in their arms and to their bosom, and his progress was one perpetual ovation, equalled, if at all, only by a recent journey of which gentlemen did not like much to hear.

And the people repelled the slander of his enemies by such a vote as never was given before on the face of the earth, and would be paralleled only by that vote which Mr. Clay would receive in due time. Gentlemen had prophesied; Mr. S. would prophesy too. Though the gentleman from Illinois thought it all clap-trap, and affected to laugh down the charges against his candidate, and though he might think the people were so amiably credulous as to receive such a man from them on trust, time would show who was correct in the out come.

Extract from the Speech of Mr. Summers of Virginia, on the same subject.

The gentleman from New York had said this nomination at Baltimore had removed that placidity of countenance and amiability of temper which their opponents had displayed for the whole session previous, and that since this wonderful denouement at Baltimore they had become sour, and were filled with dismal forebodings. Surely the gentleman must govern himself by that old rule, that one thinks of others as he himself feels. Surely he had not seen any thing like this in the countenance, or bearing, or declarations of the Whigs on this floor. Receive the nomination of Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, with alarm! The proposition itself was its own best answer. Had you been at this terminus of the Telegraph (said Mr. S. addressing the chairman *pro tem.*, Mr. Tibbatts) when, as it by magic, the actions of the Convention at Baltimore, of which you were part, were communicated momentarily, and when the final result, the nomination of Mr. Polk, was communicated, and had you witnessed its effect upon the "Democrats" and Whigs who were gathered there to receive its intelligence, I think you would scarcely have risen in this House and declared that the nomination produced the feeling of alarm with any body, especially with any Whig. So far from it, his friend from Tennessee, who was scarcely known for his modesty, which was equalled only by his merits, had at once remarked that James K. Polk would not believe that he was the nominee of the Convention for the office of President unless the certificate of Andrew Jackson was obtained assuring him thereof; nor would the people of Tennessee believe it without Gen. Jackson himself certified to the fact! Why, how had this nomination been received throughout the country? He had received this morning a letter from his colleague's (Mr. Stevenson's) district informing him that the nomination of Mr. Polk received the cordial plaudits of the whole party asghast; that they would not believe it; that some said it was a Whig lie. [Laughter.] And this was the individual whose nomination had thrown them all into a state of consternation! Whether with respect to the merits of the individual or to his political principles, they could not have selected a man throughout the broad expanse of this Republic who ought more easily or who would more easily be beaten by Henry Clay.

The Nashville Union (Gen. Jackson's paper) received the nomination of Mr. Polk as it it were a cold "northeaster." In the regular edition of the paper it notices the nomination, and says:

"The Convention has been held. Delegates from all the States, and fresh from the people, have met in council; and we are bound to believe that they have declared in favor of the statesmen best qualified to promote the harmony and success of the party professing our principles."

In a postscript, however, it lets off any quantity of vapour, and essays to exult in the decision of the Convention, which, it admits, was of so extraordinary a character that the first report kept the party "in suspense" all day. But the night's mail settled the question, and the Union therefore, being, as it pleads, "bound" to believe that the nomination was best, accordingly raises the flag of Polk and Dallas. As if it could not do this without bringing up unpleasant recollections, the Union calls Mr. Polk "Tennessee's *favorite* son!" If this be so, the people of Tennessee have a very extraordinary way of showing their favor. With them, it would seem, if the Union be correct, that the more they like a son the more they chastise him. For Mr. Polk, this "favorite son," has scarcely yet recovered from the scoring which on two occasions, the people of Tennessee gave him. A third opportunity will offer in November, when this favorite will get such another beating, that it will serve for the rest of his life.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

The Prospect in Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says,—"It is with no ordinary satisfaction, that we say to our friends in the State, and out of the State, that the nomination of James K. Polk by the Locofoco National Convention *has driven the last nail in the coffin of that party in Pennsylvania.* The spirit of 1840 is aroused with redoubled enthusiasm, and shouts of 'down with the Tennessee Free Trader—down with the enemy of the Tariff of 1842—down with the enemies of our dearest interests'—are ascending in thunder tones from the mechanic's shop, the forge fire, the deep mine, and the farm field. We have no hesitation in declaring it as our strong and deliberate conviction, from all the signs, that our Presidential and Gubernatorial candidates will be triumphantly elected in Penn[sylvania] by [illegible] majority.

Mr. DuPuy and the U. S. Bank.—Gov. Corwin, in a recent speech at Dayton, Ohio, gave the following reminiscences of the candidate who, a day or two afterwards was nominated by the locos for the Vice Presidency. "In 1832, a bill to recharter the Bank was introduced into the Senate by George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, one of the leading friends of Gen. Jackson in that body. The bill passed both Houses and was presented to the President for his signature. After it had [lain] in the President's hands for several days, Governor Corwin said he met Mr. Dallas late one night, for the House was then frequently in session till a late hour, and expressed to him his fears that General Jackson would veto the Bank Bill. Mr. Dallas: 'Gen. Jackson *dare* not veto it.' Governor Corwin: 'He will veto it.' Mr. Dallas: 'He will not veto it.' Governor Corwin: 'He will veto it.' The very next morning the veto was [sent in] and in one week afterwards the [bill] Dallas was in Philadelphia [declaring] the United States Bank as warmly [supported] ever advocated it."

Communications.

At a Regular Meeting of the Clay Club, and citizens of Cumberland county, held at the Town Hall, on Monday Evening the 3d June, the President appointed the following Committees for the present quarter, viz:

Committee of Finance.—Jno. D. Williams, Daniel Johnson, and E. S. Pemberton.

Committee of Distribution.—Wm. B. Wright, E. L. Winslow, and Walter Draughon.

Committee of Correspondence.—Dr. B. W. Robinson, Arch'd McLean, and Wm. H. Hardin.

On motion of E. L. Winslow, Esq.,

Resolved, unanimously, That this meeting will proceed to appoint twenty Delegates to the Convention to be held at Carthage, in Moore county, on the 23d day of July next, to nominate an Elector for this District.

In compliance with the above resolution, the following persons were appointed, viz: Col. Archibald S. McNeill, Dr. Henry M. Turner, Jas. Aikins, David McNeill, Esq., William McMillan, John McLauchlin, John Cade, Christopher Munroe, E. L. Winslow, Wm. G. McDonald, Jno. Winslow, Walter A. Huske, John D. Cameron, John McLean, Henry Elliott, Jonathan Evans, Alex'r McAlister, Maj. Alex'r D. McLean, Jackson Johnson, and John C. Blocker.

On motion of David McNeill, Esq., the Chairman of the meeting was added to the list of Delegates.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

JOHN SHAW, HENRY LILLY, } *Secretaries.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Robeson county, held at Lumberton, on Monday the 27th May, John Drake was called to the Chair, and Wm. McKay and A. L. McCormick appointed Secretaries.

By request of the Chair, the meeting was addressed by John W. Cameron of Richmond, who replied to the Speech of Mr. Hoke, the Democratic candidate for Governor, as delivered that day, in a very able and animated style. After which, the following gentlemen were appointed to drafts resolutions, viz: Malcom Purcell, Dr. E. McQueen, A. M. Graham, Col. D. McQueen, A. McLean, and R. E. Troy, who reported the following:—

1. *Resolved*, That the Whigs of Robeson hail with feelings of entire satisfaction the nomination of our country's most renowned and deserving statesman, HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, for the Presidency, and of THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN for the Vice Presidency of the United States; and we will unitedly and zealously employ our best efforts to secure the success of this ticket.

2. *Resolved*, That we have unbounded confidence in the talents, integrity, and patriotism of WM. A. GRAHAM, and in his capacity for filling the Gubernatorial Chair of his native State.

3. *Resolved*, That the Chair appoint a committee of seven to nominate and report suitable candidates to represent this county in the Commons in the next General Assembly. Who submitted the names of Hinant Folk and Daniel A. Graham, as suitable candidates.

4. *Resolved*, That one Delegate from each Captain's District, be appointed to meet our Whig friends of Richmond county at Stewartsville, at such time as they shall appoint, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next General Assembly. Whereupon, the following gentlemen were chosen, viz: A. Davis, Alex. Currie, Alex. Purcell, Wm. McKay, Wm. C. McNeill, Col. D. McQueen, John Taylor, Francis Floyd, Giles Williams, E. Ward, and Dr. E. McQueen.

5. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

JOHN DRAKE, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM MCKAY, A. L. MCCORMICK, } *Secretaries.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Whig meeting in Robeson county, on the 7th June, 1844, on motion of John Purcell, Esq., Dr. Warren Alford was called to the Chair, and William D. McCallum and Angus S. Baker were appointed Secretaries,—the object of the meeting being chiefly to nominate suitable candidates to represent this county in the Commons in the next Legislature.

Resolved, That we also respectfully recommend to the several counties which form the 5th Electoral District, to appoint Delegates to meet at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, to select a suitable person to be placed upon the Whig Electoral Ticket.

Resolved, That we do appoint the following Delegates to represent this county in said meeting when it shall convene, viz: A. S. Baker, John Purcell, Esq., Arch'd McMillan, Alex. Troy, William McKay, Maj. Giles Williams, and William McMillan.

WARREN ALFORD, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM MCCALLUM, ANGUS S. BAKER, } *Secretaries.*

HARRISONBURG, June 8, 1844.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Pursuant to public notice, this Society met to celebrate its first Anniversary.

A procession was formed at the house of Mr. John C. Blocker, under the direction of Capt. T. J. Balla, Marshal of the Day. At about 11 o'clock A. M. the procession proceeded to the Grove, where a Stand and seats suitable for the occasion had been prepared. The meeting was organized by calling James Price, Esq. first Vice President, to the Chair. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Culbreath. Mr. John C. Blocker then gave a brief address as to the object of the present meeting, and a condensed history of the past and present prospects of the Society. He was followed by Messrs. J. P. Leonard, A. G. Stacy, H. Leete, C. V. Guy and E. Fuller, Esqrs., of Fayetteville, and the Rev. Mr. Culbreath, in a spirited and animated manner, showing that they possessed the true spirit of Washingtonians, and field themselves ever ready to extend the hand to assist the unfortunate to rise, and support him when reclaimed. At the close of these exercises, the speakers were presented with a beautiful CAKE, neatly ornamented with flowers, bearing the inscription 'Temperance Union,' as a present from the Ladies of Harrisonburg, by the hands of Miss E. Braddy, accompanied with a few neat and appropriate remarks, to which Mr. E. Fuller, on behalf of the speakers, responded in his usual interesting and spirited manner.

On motion, the Society tendered a vote of thanks to the speakers, to which the Rev. Mr. Culbreath replied in a few apt remarks. After which, 12 signatures were added to the pledge.

Upon invitation, the assembled multitude repaired to the Dinner Table which had been so bountifully spread for the occasion, and partook of the refreshments provided.

After the Dinner, the procession was again formed, and marched over to Mr. J. C. Blocker's house, and dispersed.

The Society met, agreeable to appointment, in the Evening, and elected the following Officers for the ensuing year.

JAMES PRICE, *President.*
Newson Autry, *1st V. P.*
Matthew Strickland, *2d V. P.*
S. R. Hawley, } *Secretaries.*
Kelly Sessoms, }
Arthur Horne, }
John Geddie, } *Executive Committee.*
Rufus Autry, }
Joseph Williamson, *Treasurer.*

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Secretary prepare an account of to-day's proceedings, and request its publication in the Fayetteville papers.

S. R. HAWLEY, *Secretary.*

HARRISONBURG, June 8, 1844.

SIR: I am requested to solicit the Ladies of this place for a copy for publication.

Yours, &c.

BLOCKER.

HARRISONBURG, June 8, 1844.

Mr. Jno. —— Dear Sir: Your polite note has been rec[eived]. In reply, I have to state, that my remarks upon the reception of the Cake were only such as were prompted on the occasion. I object in part to any production of mine appearing in public; yet I do not feel warranted in withholding it.

I am, sir, respectfully, your ob't serv't.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Locke. On behalf of the Speakers, I receive with pleasure this testimonial of your approbation. Next to a good conscience, your approving smiles are valued by the philanthropist. Without your aid the glorious cause of Temperance would lag. You have seconded every effort of the stronger sex—you have cheered on the votary of Temperance with your approbation—you have snatched from the fangs of the monster, Intemperance, many a victim—rescued his name from infamy, and raised him to virtue, happiness, and peace.

The orphan blesses you for a father restored,—the mother thanks you for a son reclaimed,—the country feels the benefit of your labors in the renewed energies of her redeemed citizens.

The wife showers gratitude upon you for a husband rescued from degradation, and for the bright love that beams once more upon the heart.

Your position in society, my fair hearers, has been exalted by the beneficent system of religion we profess.

Before christianity had illumined the world with its bright beams, man, brutal man, had degraded woman as an inferior being. When, however, the star of christianity arose, woman advanced from her inferior position, and began to exercise a controlling influence over man. How glorious the spectacle! The influence derived from religion, exercised in upholding that religion, for Temperance is, as it were, the very corner stone of the Temple.

Your aid, fair Ladies, we confess,
Can bring relief from deep distress:
Then may we claim it in this cause,
And never want for your applause.

SPEEDSBOROUGH, June 12, 1844.

Mr. Hale: The facetious editor of the Chatham Gazette, by spelling the name of Dallas backwards, and taking a little license with the name of *Polk*, has served up a dish with which he wishes to regale the Whigs, and which he recommends as very medicinal in its qualities. The Whigs are very much obliged! but to use a homely phrase, they have "drank at the branch." Poke sallad is but an insipid affair at best, and has to be flavoured with a strong acid before it becomes the least palatable,—and is used as a last resort.

Thanks to Heaven! and propitious seasons, that is not now our predicament. Plenty of vegetables, and *some* good Clay, are blessings our country can still boast.

NANTAHALA.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

CANAL TO LUMBER RIVER.

The construction of a Canal from the head of tide water on the Cape Fear, to a point on the Lumber River, has been long talked of, and the idea every now and then gathers fresh strength; those who speak of it, seem to think the plan a feasible one, and that it might prove valuable property, &c. &c. That it would open a new channel of valuable trade to Wilmington, no one acquainted with the subject will question, and many suppose that it would be an important link in the chain of improvements to the Western portion of the State.

All these advantages are seen and appreciated by many persons, but no one feels disposed to move in it. The State has refused the small sum necessary to make a survey of the routes proposed, and however much individuals may be convinced of the importance to themselves and to the State at large of such a work, the want of an estimate of the expense, based upon an accurate survey, is calculated to retard individual enterprise in undertaking such a work.

It is a prudent course for our Legislators to use caution in the expenditure of the Public money, yet it may be carried too far; they are the representatives of the people and also the representatives of their collective interests; the State can, without feeling the expense, make such surveys and examinations as the one here alluded to, while to individuals it would be a heavy charge. It is a false economy, not to try and have the resources of the State developed; the prosperity and health of the whole body depends upon the health and prosperity of the various parts. If, as it is honestly believed, the construction of this Canal would benefit this portion, the State at large would be the gainer. The money expended for the improvement of the State is like money put at interest; it makes a return; slow but certain.

To a large portion of the citizens of our State, the contemplated Canal to connect the Cape Fear and Lumber rivers, is of great importance, much more so than many are aware of; in opening a new channel of trade, it would bring the immense forests of pine, oak, and other timber in the region of country between the Cape Fear and the Lumber rivers into a value that those now owning the lands do not dream of. Timbered lands that are now of comparatively little value, would then come into notice. I am informed that timber, staves, &c., are now hauled a distance of six miles to the Cape Fear river, and then yield a fair profit to those engaged in the business. Wilmington is, without doubt, the greatest lumber port in the Southern States; the articles of timber, sawed lumber, and naval stores, bear a better price here than in any other of our Southern ports.

The idea therefore of the increased value of lands, as a consequence of internal improvements, is not a poetic fiction, it is a fact that has been most effectually tested on all the improvements in our country North and South of us; experience has proven on the line of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, that timbered lands in the vicinity of the Road have actually increased in value a sum equal to $1 per acre on an average.

In making this assertion, I am aware that those who are opposed to internal improvements (not because they are not useful, but because they have not paid a profit) will decry public improvements and say they are of no value—they are a dead expense and no profit;—I have heard similar arguments used against Schools! Let us not be carried away by such gross mistakes. The Rail Road from Wilmington to the Roanoke has given an additional value to the lands through which it passes nearly equal to the cost of the whole improvement; this independent of the large amount of money which is annually contributed by foreigners and citizens of other States in the way of paying for passages, which is no inconsiderable item—about $200,000. This sum goes to enrich the citizens of the State, as it is expended either for materials for repairs, or labor, so that if the Road should never pay the individual share-holders a cent, the State is materially benefitted. And if a Rail Road increases the value of timbered lands, a Canal would do so in a far greater proportion, because the facility of transporting lumber, staves, timber, and naval stores, and all heavy articles, is so much greater, that would in the same proportion be more valuable for that kind of trade. But to return; I am not prepared to offer estimates, either of the cost or profits of the Canal, I only speak of it as a work that would unquestionably advance the interests of the State by adding to the value of the property of the persons adjacent to the line of the Canal. For the sake of illustration, let us suppose that the distance of country through which the Canal would run would be 30 miles; say that the lands for 3 miles on each side would be enhanced in value $1 per acre, the number of acres thus benefitted would be equal to 115,200 acres, besides the additional value conferred upon the lands on the Lumber river above the junction and the swamp lands that the Canal would have a tendency to drain and bring into cultivation.

There are two routes proposed, the one above Fayetteville, and the other commencing somewhere about 25 or 30 miles up the river from Wilmington. By the upper route, the distance would be about 18 miles, by the lower, in the neighborhood of 30 miles. The precise distance I am unable to state; the fact is, that less is known about this country, by those interested in the trade of Cape Fear, than any other portion of the State. Lumber river empties into South Carolina, and the Cape Fear into North Carolina. At present, if there is any interest on the Lumber river, it is a South Carolina interest, whilst on the Cape Fear, on the contrary, the interests of the people are purely North Carolinian, their trade, and every thing in the way of a market, is North Carolinian; they trade with those who aid them in supporting the State by taxation; the People of Cape Fear, therefore, can readily appreciate the importance and advantage of concentrating the trade of the State within her own limits.—Those whose lots are cast on Lumber river, on the contrary, have no immediate interest in the commercial and seaport towns of our own State, simply because there is a ridge, and not very high at that, separating them from markets in their own State for such articles as are too heavy for transportation by land carriage. This is not their fault, it is their misfortune. It is also a serious misfortune that the citizens of our State could not be fully aroused to the truly patriotic feeling of uniting their interests with each other, as well for the support of Government, as for the mutual advancement of the interests of the citizens of the State at large.

What, in comparison, are a few thousands of dollars to the united improvement of our State? My object in this communication, is, if possible, to unite a sufficient number of individuals to collect and arrange the information, on this proposed line of Canal, which may enable our citizens generally, to form some estimate of the propriety of engaging in such a work. And being unacquainted with gentlemen in Columbus, Bladen, Robeson and Richmond counties, who might take an interest in such improvements, I resort to this mode of expressing my views. I would respectfully suggest, that a number of persons in this place, who take a decided interest in this, as well as improvements generally, would be gratified and obliged if gentlemen in the above named counties would "lend a hand," as the sailors say, to collect and arrange the necessary information.

It would be important to know the amount of produce of various kinds sent from Columbus, Robeson, and Richmond, to market, and the probable amount that might find its way to market, through a Canal, if constructed.

It would also be interesting if gentlemen well acquainted with the face of the country through Columbus and Bladen, would give their views of the feasibility of such a plan, and the probable advantage to the timbered lands through those counties, that are too far distant from the Cape Fear to send profitably to market &c., and to sum up every thing bearing upon the trade and commerce of the above named counties would be interesting and important.

"In union there is strength;" if those who are possessed of the requisite information will unite and throw light upon the subject, and also put out their strength in favor of the work, old as I am, I would not despair of living to take passage in a Canal boat to some town or city on the Lumber river, or even the Yadkin. Gentlemen who feel willing to lend their aid, will please address, Canal, Wilmington N. C.

A.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

White Hall, Bladen County, May 30, 1844.

TO MY WHIG FRIENDS IN BLADEN.

I avail myself of this way to return you my thanks, and express the strong feelings of gratitude that I owe to you, for the respectful manner in which I was received among you generally through the county as Whig candidate last before you; and here let me say, that the Democrats, with a few exceptions, treated me with sensible kindness, being personally my friends and acquaintance, several cast their votes for me. To such I am feelingly obligated, and must at all times respect them for it, as I was at that time adverse to them in politics, and still am only much stronger; I fully believed in the Whig doctrines and principles at that time, but I have lived to experience that I was then and am now right; so cheerly on Whigs, gallant Whigs of Bladen, ye were found at your posts in '42, and will be found there in '44; it makes me proud, that then, when I was your candidate, under all the ill luck and adverse circumstances the Whigs had to contend with, we fully sustained ourselves and were found in the same notch of 1840; few counties in the State or in any other State can say as much.

Gentlemen, my Whig friends, I cease to be your candidate, unless you urge it upon me; that I cannot reasonably reject. The grand reason for my withdrawal, is, that I have too much business to attend to this summer, and cannot possibly neglect it; and further, I know you have among you, (yes, although our band of Whigs in Bladen is small, they are a band of brothers, unshaken in their faith and principles, and will go for any of our prominent Whigs of the county,) among them there is plenty of good, honest, and competent gentlemen, capable and worthy. I am aware of my claims upon the Whigs of Bladen; the sacrifices I then made for the cause; my right to run as the candidate at this time I believe none of my Whig brethren would wish to wrest from me, were I willing to run at this time. I do not know that I am the strongest man, and rather we would run our strongest in this county, if possible to know him. I will heartily concur in the nomination of any prominent Whig gentleman in the county. I urge upon you then, the Whigs of Bladen, to assemble yourselves together, and consult, nominate, and set forth your candidate. Your cause is your country's, the people's cause. Then cheerly on Whigs, your enemies are dispersed and gone to fragments throughout the country; without any strong leader, and worse than that, without any settled principles to stay or act upon. Enough, what Whig does not know these facts; then I as your friend, the friend of Henry Clay, the friend of my country, ask you, Whigs of Bladen, Whigs of all the county, to do your duty as candidate and voter.

With these simple and plain suggestions, without pretensions to any thing but honesty, and plain ploughboy bluntness, I submit to you, fellow citizens of Bladen, this letter, with heartfelt gratitude for the past, and hope the best is to come.

JAMES I. McDUGALD.

A gentleman, now of Alabama, formerly of Anson County, N. C. in remitting his subscription to the Observer, adds the following, which we take the liberty to publish:—

"I am pleased to see you still so manfully battling in the good old cause of constitutional freedom, and it adds to my pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the cheering prospects ahead. There is scarcely a cloud to dim our perspective. The spirit of '40 is abroad in our land, and with such a gallant leader as HENRY CLAY we have nothing to fear. Even his political enemies award to him talent, patriotism, and every qualification necessary to entitle him to fill the highest and most responsible office within the gift of a great and free people. Though our State, as a State, is literally sold to the *Dutch*, politically speaking; though Van Burenism still lives here, because the hero of Orleans still lives,—yet there is a large and respectable portion of the State that as yet have not bent the knee to Baal—who have independence enough to act for themselves, and have resolved to do battle with a spirit becoming freemen, against the encroachments of power and the misrule of treachery.

"I am glad to find that you have nailed the name of one of my old *school mates* at your masthead for Governor. It is a name you may justly be proud of, and under such a leader I am sure victory will crown your efforts; and by his election the honor and interests of your State will be advanced. I have known him long and intimately,—and if talents of the first order, united with great moral firmness, dignity of demeanour, and integrity of purpose and life, can entitle a man to the confidence of a people, then is WILLIAM A. GRAHAM eminently entitled to the confidence and support of the citizens of the good old North State, for any office within their power to bestow."

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—Mr. Geo. Lyon, Watch maker and jeweller, was murdered in his bed in Charleston on the night of the 11th inst. and his shop robbed of jewellery to a large amount.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

We have not been favored, as usual, with any particular account of the late COMMENCEMENT Exercises, but understand they were well attended, and that the various performances gave great satisfaction to the Trustees and others.

On Tuesday evening, the following young gentlemen, selected from the Freshman Class, delivered Orations, viz:

1. Thomas I. Sharpe, (Mississippi,) Thompson, on the "Treasury Note Bill."
2. Lionel L. Levy, (So. Carolina,) Pinckney, on the "Removal of the Deposites."
3. Eli W. Hall, (Wilmington,) Phillips' "Address to the King."
4. William H. Manly, (Raleigh,) Clay, on retiring from the Senate.
5. John A. Benbury, (Edenton,) Webster, on laying the Corner Stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, 1824.
6. John Poole, (Elizabeth City,) Cassius instigating Brutus to conspire against Cæsar.

On Wednesday night, the following Declaimers, selected from the Sophomore Class, delivered Orations, viz:

1. Richard N. Forbes, (Newbern,) Webster on the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, 1843.
2. Lucian Holmes, (Pittsborough,) Gov. McDowell's Address before the Alumni of Princeton.
3. John N. Daniel, (Halifax,) Character of Mahmoud II. and the Political aspect of Europe in 1829.
4. Edward H. Hicks, (Oxford,) Webster, on the "Revenue Bill," 1833.
5. Owen B. Whitfield, (Mississippi,) Ames, on the "British Treaty."
6. R. T. Weaver, (Northampton Co.) Sprague's 4th July Oration, 1835.

The following was the Order of Exercises on Commencement day, viz:

FORENOON.

1. Sacred Music.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutatory Oration. (in Latin.)
   George B. Wetmore, Fayetteville.
4. Oration. "State Sovereignty."
   James S. Johnston, Halifax.
5. Oration. "Genius of Fulton and Whitney."
   Wm. F. Barbee, Haywood Co. Tenn.
6. Oration. "Columbus."
   John H. Bryan, Raleigh.
7. Oration. "Influence of Literature upon Society."
   Robert Cowan, Wilmington.
8. Oration. "Our Navy."
   Alfred G. Foster, Lexington.
9. Oration. "Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb."
   Pleasant H. Dalton, Rockingham.
10. Oration. "Influence of Moral Principle upon Intellect."
    John Ballanfant, Maury Co., Tenn.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration, (in French.) "Le Genie de Voltaire."
   Edward B. Lewis, Chapel Hill.
2. Oration. "Progress of Free Principles."
   Wm. S. Battle, Edgecombe.
3. Oration. "Independence of the Judiciary."
   James Horner, Orange.
4. Oration. "Prison Discipline."
   Exum L. Whitaker, Halifax.
5. Oration. "State of Parties in our Country."
   Robert T. Fuller, Caswell.
6. Oration. "Right of a Legislature to instruct Senators."
   Walter L. Steele, Richmond.
7. Annual Report.
8. Degrees Conferred.
9. Oration. "Mutual Interests of Individuals and Society, with the Valedictory.
   Stephen Addison Stanfield, Halifax, Va.
10. Sacred Music.
11. Prayer.

The following is a correct list of the Graduating Class, which speaks well for the flourishing condition of the University:

John Ballanfant, Wm. Franklin Barbee, Wm. Smith Battle, Wm. Augustus Blount, John Beck Borden, John Heritage Bryan, John Houston McIntosh Clinch, Edmund Doherty Covington, John Cowan, Robert Cowan, Pleasant Hunter Dalton, Charles Francis Dewey, Leonidas Compton Edwards, Alfred Gaither Foster, Robert Thomas Fuller, Henry Wm. Graham, Joseph Montrose Graham, Ebenezer Clarkson Grier, Robert Troy Hall, Philemon Benjamin Hawkins, William Hill, William Henry Horne, James Horner, James Sterling Johnston, Gustavus Adolphus Jones, Robin Ap. Cadwallader Jones, Edward Bulkley Lewis, John Wesley Long, Joseph McLaurin, Peter King Rounsaville, Thomas Ruffin, Robert Alexander Sanders, James Graham Sneed, Benjamin Men Smith, Stephen Addison Stanfield, Walter Leake Steele, Thomas Henry Clay Turner, George Badger Wetmore, Exum Lewis Whitaker, James Alexander Wimbish.

Supreme Court.—This Tribunal met on Monday last, the three Judges all being in attendance. The first few days of each Term are devoted to the examination of applicants for license to practice the Law.—The following gentlemen have already passed the ordeal, and been admitted to Practice, viz:

In the Superior Courts.—J. D. Cameron, Fayetteville; F. B. Satterthwaite, Pitt county; A. H. Caldwell, Salisbury; Geo. C. Clark, Jamestown, Guilford county; George S. Stevenson, and Thomas Spruce, Jr., Newbern; Samuel H. Walkup, Union county; John C. Gullick, Henderson county; Geo. W. Bain, Hertford, Perquimons county; Maurice Q. Waddell, Pittsborough.

County Courts.—Robert Strange, Fayetteville; P. H. Winston, Franklin county; C. E. Carson, Rutherford county; Marcellus V. Lanier, Granville county; M. A. Bledsoe, Raleigh; Jas. S. Johnston, Halifax; Josiah G. Turner, Hillsborough; J. R. McLean, Greensborough; Edward F. Smith, Hertford, Perquimons; Sylvester T. Brown, Washington; Mumford McGehee, Person County; R. Don Wilson, Caldwell county; Walter P. Caldwell, Mecklenburg county; John H. Manly, Raleigh; Geo. F. Rounsaville, Lexington; Robert S. Anderson, Yanceyville.

Raleigh Register.

Melancholy Occurrence.—We regret sincerely to learn, that our old friend, Mr. John Moring, who lives on the Chapel Hill Road, had his Dwelling House burnt down on Friday night last, with nearly the whole of the contents. The alarm was so sudden, occurring as it did in the dead of night, and the flames spread so rapidly, that it was impossible to save any thing but a few of the beds in the lower story. The fire was occasioned, we understand, by the window curtain coming in contract with a lighted candle left on a table, in one of the up-stairs Rooms. The loss must be a severe one, and the travelling public is deprived of a comfortable house of accommodation.—*Ral. Register.*

The Pen-acola Gazette of June 1 states that the frigate *Potomac* and the steam frigate *Union*, then in that port, were to sail on the day following "for the coast of Mexico."

Cotton Blossoms.—On Saturday last, we were handed a full blown cotton blossom, picked on the plantation of Clement Williams, Esq., of Anson Co., N. C. We have likewise heard of several in this immediate neighborhood, and one that was out on the 1st inst. This is between two and three weeks earlier than last season, and probably ten days earlier than ever before known in this section. The season still continues

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WM. A. GRAHAM OF ORANGE.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

Robeson.—Hinant Folk and Daniel A. Graham for the Commons.

Stokes.—For the Senate, Dr. William Withers; for the Commons, J. F. Poindexter, Dr. William Walker and John Blackburn.

Davidson.—Alfred Hargrave, Senate; Charles C. Brumbel and Meshack Pinckston, Commons.

Robt. B. Gilliam, Esq. has been unanimously nominated as the Whig Candidate for Elector in the 3d Electoral District.

COL. POLK.—The following is an extract from a letter of Gen. Romulus M. Saunders, published in the Charlotte Jeffersonian:—

"Such a candidate I am happy to say, has been found in *James K. Polk* a North Carolinian in principle, and by birth, the son of glorious old Mecklenburg of Revolutionary fame. In voting for such a man, the descendant of Col. Thomas Polk, one of those bold patriots who signed the first Declaration of American Independence at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C., the 20th of May, 1775, I felt I was discharging a proud duty in behalf of the Freemen of the second Congressional District, as well as those of the first District, who will rally to the standard of their country, as did their forefathers at the battle of King's Mountain."

Certainly this is about as bold a piece of folly as even Gen. Saunders was ever guilty of. To talk of King's Mountain and Col. Thos. Polk in praise of the descendant of A TORY who opposed the patriots of 1775, is too much.

The Charlotte Journal fully confirms our information as to the Toryism of Ezekiel Polk, (the grandfather, not the father, of Jas. K. Polk.) That paper says:—

"We in Mecklenburg are justly proud of the name and services of the Polk family, but to our mortification it is to be recorded that the ancestors of the Loco Foco candidate are not included in the number. We would not willingly disinter events which have long since passed away—unless driven to do so by the course of our adversaries. We say, however, that though it is true that Mr. Polk is a son of old Mecklenburg, that he descended from a recreant branch of a noble stock, and that if it is desired, we will furnish from living witnesses the proof of the assertion. Thomas Polk was a devoted patriot—the father of the Mecklenburg Declaration—but on that instrument the name of his brother Ezekiel, the grandfather of the Loco Foco nominee, does not appear, and with that circumstance is connected a melancholy and disgraceful history. If the Loco Foco party desire it we will pursue the subject farther."

And yet the deeds of his ancestors are presented by the Locofoco party as one of the strongest, if not *the* strongest, claims of James K. Polk to the Presidency!

It is a question for Revolutionary Patriots and their descendants, which they will decide for themselves, how far they will recognize *such* claims!

The session of Congress closed, of course, on Monday last, but of the final proceedings we have not heard. It is said to be *certain* that an Extra Session will be called, for the purpose of Annexation.

Among many appointments recently confirmed by the Senate, we notice that of John MacRae, re-appointed Postmaster at this place; Thos. G. Scott, re-appointed at Raleigh; and Edward J. Mallett, re-appointed at Providence, R. I.

In Executive Session on Saturday last, the nominations of Messrs. King and Walworth as Judges of the Supreme Court, were laid on the table, (rejected.) Senator Tallmadge was confirmed as Governor of Wisconsin. Jas. S. Green of New Jersey, nominated for Secretary of the Treasury, was unanimously rejected, and George M. Bibb of Ken. was then nominated and confirmed. Many nominations to minor offices were confirmed, and several rejected.

The Madisonian positively denies that Mr. Tyler intends to withdraw from the Presidential contest.

DISUNION.—The South Carolina Disunion meetings are still going on. In the last we have seen, held in Beaufort, among the Barnwells and Rhetts, the report declares, with much else to the same effect.

"We must prepare as a State to seize the moment when the South is aroused by the rejection of the Treaty, to propose immediate steps toward a *Southern Convention*—unite Texas, and leave *disunion* to the North."

"*The only true issue before the South should be Texas or Disunion*," says another meeting in Barnwell.

In his speech here, Mr. Hoke utterly denied the power of Congress to lay duties for any other purpose than revenue. Protective or prohibitory duties, he said, were in the teeth of the Constitution. Now it may be supposed that WASHINGTON, the President of the Convention that framed the Constitution, knew something of its meaning, and of the powers it gave to Congress; and that the first Congress that assembled under the Constitution, composed as it was in great part of those who had assisted in either the National or State Conventions for that purpose, knew something about it. Indeed we rather think that we should rely upon their opinion on this question in preference to Mr. Hoke's. What did they think? Why in the first Tariff law ever passed under the Constitution, and *approved* by GEORGE WASHINGTON on the 4th of July 1789, the very objects of the act are thus stated in the preamble:—

"Whereas it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandises, imported."

Now the question is, which was right, George Washington and the first Congress, or Col. Michael Hoke and the Locofoco party?

A gentleman in Virginia, writing to his Representative in Congress, says,—

"When the nomination of Polk was announced here, C—— (a prominent Loco) swore outright that he would not believe it upon the oath of every citizen of the village; but, on being assured by the Enquirer that it was so, he declared it a most excellent selection."

The Methodist General Conference adjourned *sine die* on Monday the 10th inst. The N. Y. Express considers its acts as forever separating the North from the South, so far as that powerful denomination is concerned; there being no effort at conciliation on either side; and the resolutions for separation and division of property having passed by very large majorities, say about 150 to 25. Two new Bishops were elected and ordained, viz: Rev. Dr. E. S. Janes, and Rev. L. L. Hamline.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 10th, Mr. Benton presented the following bill, which he advocated in a speech of two hours:—

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized and advised to open negotiation with Mexico and Texas for the adjustment of boundaries, and the annexation of the latter to the United States, on the following basis, to wit:

I. The boundary of the annexed territory to be in the desert prairie west of the Nueces, and along the highlands and mountain heights which divide the waters of the Mississippi from the waters of the Rio del Norte, and to latitude 42 degrees north.

II. The people of Texas, by a legislative act, or by any authentic act which shows the will of the majority, to express their assent to said annexation.

III. A State, *to* be called "*The State of Texas*," with boundaries fixed by herself, and an extent not exceeding that of the largest State in the Union, to be admitted into the UNION by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original States.

IV. The remainder of the annexed territory to be held and disposed of by the United States as one of their Territories, and to be called "*The Southwest Territory.*"

V. The existence of slavery to be forever prohibited in the northern and northwestern part of said territory, so as to divide, as equally as may be the whole of the annexed country between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States.

VI. The assent of Mexico to be obtained by treaty to such annexation and boundary, or to be dispensed with when the Congress of the United States may deem such assent to be unnecessary.

VII. Other details of the annexation to be adjusted by treaty, so far as the same may come within the scope of the treaty-making power.

The death of Mr. Read was announced, the usual resolutions adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, after a large amount of business of no general importance, the Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and

Mr. HAYWOOD moved to amend the bill by inserting $35,000 for the purpose of finishing the arsenal of construction and equipment in North Carolina, and supported his proposition in a speech of some length.

Mr. CRITTENDEN opposed the amendment on the ground that a report had been made from the Department of War and by the Committee on Military Affairs showing that the work was unnecessary.

Mr. HAYWOOD replied at some length, contending that subordinate officers of the Government had no right to contravene an express law of Congress which made the appropriation and defined the work; and he demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

The question was then taken on Mr. Haywood's proposition, and decided in the negative, 23 to 11.

Mr. McDuffie's joint resolution for the annexation of Texas, was laid on the table for the session, 27 to 19.

On Wednesday, the business of the Senate was not of general interest.

On Thursday, after considerable morning business, Mr. Benton called up his Texas bill, in favor of which he again spoke for about two hours. After which the bill was laid on the table, (rejected,) by a vote of 25 to 20. [All Whigs against the bill, except Mr. Hannegan, and all Locos for it, except Mr. Talbridge.] This decision, (the National Intelligencer thinks,) settles definitely the Texas question for the present session.

The General Appropriation Bill occupied the Senate until a late hour at night.

On Friday, the bill providing for holding the election of President and Vice President on the same day in all the States, was laid on the table, 26 to 24.—The only objection to it in any quarter, was, that it would, if applied to the next election, render necessary a special session of the Legislature of nearly every State in the Union, to carry it into effect.

The appropriation and various other bills were passed.

On Saturday, Mr. McDuffie replied with great severity to Mr. Benton's speech on his Texas bill. And Mr. Benton rejoined, denouncing, in the severest terms, the conduct of the President in sending the treaty to the House, and endeavoring thus to excite the people against the Senate. But he was especially severe upon the act of detaching the Army and Navy to the frontier and Gulf of Mexico. This he emphatically denounced as a piratical act. In conclusion, he stigmatised the project as having been hatched with the deliberate purpose of *dissolving the Union*. The bill was then laid on the table.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on Retrenchment, made a long Report, which was ordered to be printed.

In the HOUSE, on Monday, Mr. Bidlack announced the death of the Hon. Alnon H. Read, a member of this House from Pennsylvania, and the House adopted the usual resolutions and adjourned.

On Tuesday, a message from the President, transmitting the documents, anonymous letters, extracts from letters, &c. which he had sent to the Senate two months ago, along with the Treaty, was received, read, and referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. The President says he sends these to the House, because "the power of Congress is fully competent, in some other form of proceeding, to accomplish every thing that a formal ratification of the Treaty could have accomplished."

Mr. Adams offered the following resolutions, but the House refused, 108 to 78, to suspend the rules for their reception:—

Resolved, That, by the Constitution of the United States, the power of declaring war is expressly and exclusively delegated by the people of this Union to the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That any attempt by the President of the United States to place them in a state of actual war with any foreign nation, with or without the advice and consent of the Senate, would be a flagrant usurpation of the powers exclusively delegated to the House of Representatives, and requiring of those the exercise of all their constitutional authority to vindicate their lawful powers.

Another message from the President was received, *vetoing* the Eastern Harbor Bill, which had originated in this House. The question was then taken, shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections, and resulted, Yeas 103, Nays 84. Two-thirds being necessary to pass it, it was rejected. [This bill appropriated some 3 or $400,000, and was similar in its provisions to acts which have been approved by every President since the foundation of the Government. But Mr. Tyler has discovered that it is *unconstitutional!*]

Considerable debate arose on the bill to re-charter the Banks of the District of Columbia.

On Wednesday, a resolution offered by Mr. Hopkins, was adopted, to pay one-half, (not exceeding $775,) of the funeral expenses of those killed by the bursting of the gun on board the Princeton.

The District Bank bill, and several other bills, were acted on in committee of the whole.

On Thursday, a bill making *additional* appropriations for the Navy, ($532,000,) was debated at great length, and finally passed. The Light-house appropriation bill was then taken up.

On Friday, a vast deal of business was perfected, but none requiring special notice.

On Saturday, a resolution against a National Bank was passed, 108 to 60. Many bills were passed.

Bank of the State.—The Bank of the State has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent. of which ½ pays the State tax.

There was a strange notion in Mr. Hoke's speech, that the establishment of a National Bank would have made money scarce. For what are Banks established, but to enable those who have money to loan it out, and to increase the capital so loaned out? Mr. Hoke did not consider.

EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.—An expedition, headed by Gen. Santmanat, an exiled Mexican, and consisting of from 80 to 200 men, as it is variously stated, sailed from New Orleans on the 25th ult. with the design to invade and revolutionize the Mexican State of Tobasco! This is a daring outrage, considering that the United States are at peace with Mexico. But it is the natural result of Locofocoism, which would *re*-annex Texas and *rob* Mexico of several of her provinces and many of her cities, by purchasing them from Texas which has no right to sell them, having never owned nor had possession of them:—and of Tylerism, which sends our Army and Navy to operate with Texas against the same friendly nation. Considerate men, who are opposed to the summary and unlawful mode in which Locofocoism accomplishes its ends, should go to the ballot box, and help to deprive it of the power to do mischief.

GOV. POLK.—DUTY ON TEA AND COFFEE.—From a speech of Judge Milton Brown, Member of Congress from Tennessee, delivered at Jackson on the 4th of April 1843, in reply to Ex-Governor Polk, who was then a candidate for Governor, we glean some curious facts showing the character of the man whom the Locofocos have put up for President. The following is a brief statement of the matter:—

On the 1st Nov. 1841, Gov. Polk delivered a speech at Nashville, in which he denounced as a "Federal" measure, the insertion of a duty of 20 per cent. in the temporary Tariff bill of the Extra Session of 1841,—which duty, however, was not actually laid, for after the bill had passed the House the duty on tea and coffee was stricken out in the Senate, on motion of Mr Mangum, and the House concurred in the amendment. The clamor thus raised by Gov. Polk and others extended over the State, until it came to be believed that the duty had actually been imposed, and that tea and coffee were rising in price in consequence.

Judge Brown took occasion to defend himself and the Whig party in a speech in the House, in which he showed, that the government was in debt, and the Treasury exhausted by Van Buren's wasteful expenditures: that Mr. Woodbury, Van Buren's Secretary of the Treasury, had himself recommended a duty on tea and coffee, to supply the deficiency; and that to the South such a duty was less objectionable than on what are called *protected* articles.

But above all, Gov. Polk, and other leading Locofocos, had themselves, in 1833, when the Treasury was full to overflowing, with an annual surplus of six millions, voted for the identical tax of 20 per cent. on tea and coffee! Polk was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means which reported the bill; and whilst tea and coffee, which were then free of duty, were selected to be taxed, duties were reduced, or wholly taken off, on other articles, many of them not necessaries. Gov. Polk made a speech in the House in favor of this bill; and when Mr. Huntington moved to strike out the duty on tea and coffee, and thus to admit them free as they had been by the act of July 1832, it was carried, first on coffee, by a vote of 147 for striking out to 57 against striking out, and on tea by 108 to 57—Jas. K. Polk voting in both cases against the motion.

The speech of Judge Brown, showing all these facts, was extensively circulated in Tennessee. Of course it placed Col. Polk in an unpleasant predicament. And so, in the absence of Judge Brown at Washington, he went into his Congressional District and asserted, that when he voted for the duty on tea and coffee, in 1833, there then existed a higher duty on these articles than the one he voted for, and that the effect of his vote was to reduce the existing duties. So confident were the Locofocos of the truth of this statement, (which is shown to be false by the act of July 1832,) that they offered bets on the point. Afterwards, when he met Judge Brown face to face before the people, he was obliged to admit that his statement was not true; though he had previously refused to answer when Gov. Jones produced the documents and proved it upon him.

"As to how this confession was wrung from him," says Judge Brown, "I have a word to say. I had procured the report of the committee of which he was a member, *which directly stated the fact*, from which I have already read an extract. At Trenton, after I had declined speaking, I handed this report to Gov. Jones, who read it on him and dared him to controvert it. And what do you think he said in reply? He exclaimed, "*I see my competitor has new documents!*" And when again *dared* to answer or contradict the fact, he replied: "*I will not show my hand!*" and added, "*I will reserve that for Phillipi!*" And so he stood *mum*'—neither admitting or denying the fact as charged and proved by Gov. Jones. To all this the people of Gibson county will bear testimony.

Now, if Gov. Polk had not been conscious, that, in his speeches at this place and at Pulaski and elsewhere, he had sought to mislead public opinion as to the facts of the case, why did he hesitate to give a direct and frank response to a plain question of fact in which he was so deeply interested? Why this trick—this evasion—concealment? I submit to every candid man of sense if his conduct did not betray a consciousness of having imposed a fraud on the public mind, and an apprehension of immediate detection and exposure?

The ex-Governor, on reaching this place, having had time to get a little over the shock produced by reading this report on him at Trenton, and finding he could keep up the deception no longer, resolved "to acknowledge the corn," and actually read from the report the fact, that at the time he joined in reporting a bill including a tax on tea and coffee, these articles were "*wholly free of duty!*" Why did he not read this when he made a speech in this place before?—Why did he not read it when he made his speeches at Lynnville, Pulaski, Dresden, and Paris? *Ah, it was because he knew no one was present to read it for him!* But the mask has now fallen from him, and he stands exposed in his naked deformity.

I desire one thing here borne in mind, that all I have heretofore said is in print, and had been before the public for months. I have never before this spoken from the stump of this controversy. This people will remember that in my speech at the Whig barbecue at this place I never alluded to it. It seemed to me improper that a *stump controversy* should exist between two not running for the same office, especially as *his* range was all over the State and mine was confined to a district. If I was worthy of his notice at all it should have been on paper. I had with entire frankness showed "my hand," and referred to the very pages of the documents which prove my statements. Why then this concealment on the part of Gov. Polk? Was he not as much bound to speak out the truth and the whole truth to the people of Gibson and other counties through which he passed as to the people of this county? Ah, has it come to this, that politics is to be regarded as a game of cards, where each *blackleg* has a right to *conceal his hand* and practice all manner of trick and deception!

But Gov. Polk, finding himself at last caught, has resorted to *excuses* for his votes. In this, also, he is unfortunate. In attempting to excuse his *direct vote against striking out tea and coffee* he says the bill was a compromise bill and he was bound to vote against all amendments. In the defence made for him in the Nashville Union, 29th November, 1842, it is said the friends of the bill were bound to "vote against *every* alteration of it as reported." This excuse is an *after-thought*, and not sustained by the facts. First, Gov. Polk *did not* vote against all amendments. For example, the bill as reported imposed a duty on blankets at the rate of $25 for every one hundred dollars value until the 2d of March, 1834, and thereafter at $15. An "amendment" was offered by which the duty as proposed by the bill was to be *increased*, and the time during which the higher range of duty was to run *lengthened* as follows, viz: $30 for every one hundred dollars value until the 2d March, 1834; and thereafter $25 until the 2d March, 1835; and thereafter $20 until the 20th March, 1836; and thereafter $15. [See the journal, p. 293-'4.] This "amendment" passed, and was adopted by a vote of 113 to 69. Among those voting for it, stands the name of *James K. Polk!* [See journal, p. 353.] Gov. Polk says he could not vote for an amendment striking out tea and coffee, because he says it was a compromise bill, yet he would vote for an amendment *increasing* the tax on blankets! "Old documents are dangerous things!"

Complimentary.—Mr. Dean, of Ohio, a Locofoco member of the House, delivered a speech a few days ago, in which he said, among other things,—

"That he had supposed that this Congress, coming in, as it did, by the full and fair expression of the opinion of the American people, would have been a Congress of reform. But reform! the very word had become a humbug. He never would use it again, unless to express his contempt for any man who employed it in his hearing. He had lived to see that those words "Retrenchment and Reform" were meant for humbug, and for nothing but humbug. Had not this Congress itself become one of the most perfect humbugs on the face of the earth? [A voice: "Yes, not a doubt of it."]

GEN. CASS.—A ratification meeting has been held at Detroit (Michigan,) at which Gen Cass was present, and made a speech, giving in his adhesion to the nomination of Polk and Dallas, and confidently *predicting* "that James K. Polk will be the next President of the United States," and asserting that "if he is, he will follow in the footsteps of Washington and Jefferson, of Madison and of Jackson"!! If so, he will have to walk all sorts of ways.—*Charlest. Cour.*

TO KILL WORMS ON CABBAGES.—A friend, who has tried it, assures us that the worms which are so destructive to cabbage leaves, have this season been entirely expelled from his, by the use of corn meal, sifted about once a week on the leaves.

WM. A. GRAHAM,

The Whig Candidate for Governor, will address his Fellow-citizens at the times and places following:

At Greensborough,	Saturday,	the 15th	instant.
Germanton,	Tuesday,	18th	"
Lexington,	Thursday,	20th	"
Salisbury,	Friday,	21st	"
Mocksville,	Saturday,	22d	"
Rockford,	Monday,	24th	"
Jonesville,	Tuesday,	25th	"
Wilkesborough,	Thursday,	27th	"
Howard's Mill,	Friday,	28th	"
Lenoir, Caldwell C H.	Saturday,	29th	"

Raleigh Register.

Texas, again.—The President of the United States yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives all the documents concerning Texas which have been successively communicated to the Senate and made public, and in addition certain other papers (anonymous letters and extracts of letters, &c.) which the Senate, considering, though communicated by the Executive, to be of a character unworthy of serious consideration, neither printed nor made public.

Accompanying these documents was a Message from the President, remarkable and exceptionable enough in itself, preferring the interests of Texas over all things, but recommending nothing specific.

The Message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. We shall see what that committee will do with this appeal of the President against the Senate.—*National Intelligencer.*

Another Veto!—The President yesterday returned, with his objections, to the House of Representatives (in which it originated) the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress making appropriations for certain improvements in ports and harbors, &c. known in familiar phrase as *the Eastern Harbor bill;* and the question being taken on again passing it, (the President's objections notwithstanding) the *Veto* was sustained and the bill rejected.

Another is thus added to the (in our opinion) unanswerable arguments heretofore furnished by reiterated abuses of the Veto power, for so altering the Constitution as to put it out of the power of the President to set at defiance the will of the People as expressed by their representatives in Congress.

National Intelligencer.

KICKING OUT OF THE TRACES.

The Philadelphia Mercury gives the proceedings of a "large and respectable meeting of the Democratic citizens of the district of Kensington," from which we quote the following:

"Whereas Mr. Polk, we have recently understood, is opposed to the great interests of Pennsylvania, which is a proper tariff for the manufacturers, mechanics, and laboring classes of our country:

Resolved, That this meeting, being Democrats who supported Martain Van Buren in the years 1836 and 1840—first, elected, and in the latter defeated by the largest vote ever polled by the American People—deem it their duty to say to their Democratic friends throughout the State of Pennsylvania that they cannot support James K. Polk at the approaching Presidential election to be held in this State on the first day of November, 1844.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting Mr. Polk cannot carry the electoral vote of the State of Pennsylvania, and that his friends be immediately requested to withdraw his name from the present Presidential campaign, unless they prefer defeat to that of victory.

Since Mr. Clay's arrival at home he has experienced some indisposition—the consequence of the fatigues of his long journey—but we are glad to learn, from letters received in this city yesterday, that he had got better of it, and was nearly quite well.

National Intelligencer.

WOMAN'S CHARITY.—That was a beautiful idea of the wife of an Irish schoolmaster, who, whilst poor himself, had given gratuitous instruction to poor scholars, but when increased in worldly goods, began to think that he could not afford to give his services for nothing,—

"Oh, James, don't say the like o' that," said the gentle-hearted woman, "don't—a poor scholar never came into the house that I didn't feel as *if he brought fresh air from heaven with him*—I never miss the bit I give them—my heart warms to the soft pitty sound of their bare feet on the floor, and the door almost opens of itself to let them in."

That is indeed a fresh air which, coming in the shape of dispenses happiness as we hovel where want and disease as to the heart of the and why is it that they content the ... over which the world m... s fœtid incense and leave the lovelier deeds of charity to be dispensed by women? "It is more blessed to give than to receive," is a divine assurance. How many opportunities to secure this richest blessing pass by us unimproved! How heavenly an atmosphere would surround this world if it were not so!

Crops, Politics, &c.—We have just returned from a brief tour on business through the counties of Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell and Stokes; and it is truly gratifying to see the prosperous appearance of the crops generally throughout this important region of country. Wheat is uncommonly good, and a great deal of it already harvested. Corn and cotton crops generally look better than usual at this season. But in Cabarrus and Mecklenburg they are the best we ever saw. The dryness of the season has however injured oats very much. Many fields look as if there would scarcely be seed raised. The abundant rains that we have had for a few days past, and which appear to be pretty general, will no doubt help out the oats very much.

In the counties of Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and Iredell, Graham's majority will be tremendous and overwhelming—not however, we think, materially different from what has been generally heretofore estimated by both parties. We have had no evidence of any change in the relative strength of parties in these counties since the last election. But in Lincoln, we are surprised to find that Mr. Graham will probably get a small majority—strong a democratic county as it has been. This county, (Lincoln) being the native county of Mr. Graham as well as Mr. Hoke; and he, Mr. G. having been so extensively and so favorably known to the Lincoln people, give him great advantages here over what any other Whig candidate could expect. And besides, there are local considerations growing out of the division of the county, which, (as we think improperly,) are likely to operate unfavorably on Mr. Hoke's vote in this county.—*Ashboro' Citiz.*

A Small Sign.—A few days since, in the House of Representatives, an amendment was offered appropriating a sum of money for refitting the President's House for the occupation of the next incumbent, and it was *voted down* by the Locofocos! Would they have done this, if they believed the Candidate of their party would succeed?

Raleigh Register.

THEIR OWN ESTIMATE OF MR. POLK.

Since the nomination of Mr. Polk it has of course been the policy of the party to put the best face on the matter, make the best of a bad bargain, and at least fall with some show of grace. The real estimate in which Mr. Polk is held, and the amount of hope which is entertained of his success, may be judged of by the following from the New York correspondent of the Globe of May 17:

"Is there any probability that a majority of the Convention will unite on Gen. Cass *or Mr. Polk?* And if so, is either of them available? There is not, so far as I know, a State in the Union which has declared or given the slightest indication in favor of either of these gentlemen for the Presidency.

"But, admitting I am mistaken in my estimate of the weight of these *spectral* candidates in the Democratic Convention, and admitting that either one of them is selected, is there even a remote probability that he can or will unite the cordial support of the Democracy of the United States, without which no candidate can be elected? It is true, the friends of Mr. Buchanan, Col. Johnson, and I believe Gen. Cass have pledged themselves to support the nomination of the Convention; and such is most emphatically the case with the friends of Mr. Van Buren. But this pledge cannot be claimed by Mr. Tyler, Commodore Stewart, or Mr. Polk, whose friends, so far as I have seen, have never given a reciprocal pledge, and are therefore not entitled to claim the benefit of a condition to which they have not acceded. I therefore speak from a decided internal conviction that *the selection of either of these candidates by the Democratic Convention would ensure the defeat of the party and the election of Mr. Clay.*"

One of the "spectral" candidates has been chosen, but we differ with the correspondent of the Globe, for we do not think that this was necessary to ensure Mr. Clay's election.

Examiner.

"Young Hickories."—The Democrats are already raising "Young Hickory Liberty Poles all over the country. The old Jackson times of 1828 are now revived with fresh vigor, under the banner of the *Young Hickory of Tennessee.*

The above, good reader! is from *The Plebeian*—a paper which regards *Log Cabins* with such ineffable disgust and horror!

Tribune.

The Washington Spectator continues its attacks upon Mr. Benton. In the paper of yesterday, it makes the formal proposition to read Mr. Benton out of the ranks, in these words:

"Can he be faithful to the nominations at Baltimore, and occupy his present position? Can he desire their success, whilst he is furnishing the strongest arguments—arguments which are seized upon with avidity by our opponents—to defeat them? What then is the duty of the Democracy at a crisis like the present, when principles are every thing, and when men are but as dust in the balance? When to secure the success of these principles, they have already sacrificed a well-tired leader, shall we hesitate to denounce one who has, in effect, renounced us? Let every true Democrat think of him, and treat him according to his new position—a position which he has chosen for himself—and he will cease to do us injury. Considered as a Democrat, his arguments and acts operate to our prejudice; but, identify him as one in the Whig ranks, and he can do us no more harm than any other Whig."

True.—A letter from New Orleans says:—"The feeling is gaining ground that enough has been said and done upon the Texas Annexation subject until Clay is elected. The subject then they expect will very soon be brought before the American people upon its merits, and will soon be disposed of as it should be.

Tyler Stock is Rising.—Mr. Delazon Smith, (of Ohio,) at a meeting in Washington city, on Tuesday night, pledged the State of Ohio for Mr. Tyler by 50,000 majority! Mr. Smith ought to be made Secretary of the Treasury for this. Certainly, a man who can work up the Tyler force in Ohio to 50,000 majority, would be able to pay off the national debt with a picayune. His raw material in the two cases would be about equal.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

MERCIAL RECORD.

A ...VED, on the 14th, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for sundry merchants of this place and the interior. ☞ The River is rising.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

...—Brigs David Duffie from New York, from do.; Schr. Ellen from Philadelphia. J. H. Cherry from New York, Echo from ...I.; Schrs. Mogul from New York, Ann ...do. 7.—Brig Grand Turk from Boston; ...odemia & Eliza from Charleston, Eddington ...ston, Alaric from New York, Mary & Lydia ...zabeth City, N. C.

MARRIED,

At Wilmington, on Wednesday evening the 12th instant, by the Rev. Richard [illegible]mer, Mr. JOHN C. HAIGH, of this place, to Miss CAROLINE C. GREEN, daughter of James S. Green, Esq. of Wilmington.

In Clinton, New York, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Bostwick Hawley, of Utica, New York, Rev. JOHN H. HALL, Jun., formerly of this place, to Miss JULIA A. GILLESPIE, of Clinton, New York.

In Davidson county, on the 4th inst. Mr. SAMUEL YOKELY to Miss MARY MOCK, daughter of Mr. Jacob Mock.

In Richmond county, on the 30th ult., by Alfred Baldwin, Esq., Mr. MASTIN BALDWIN, of Montgomery county, to Miss ANNIS PANKEY, daughter of A. Pankey, Esq.

DIED,

In Bladen county, on Tuesday the 11th inst. Mrs. ELIZA H. BELDEN, wife of Mr. ROBERT C. BELDEN, lately of this place, in the 33d year of her age. Though called hence most suddenly, after a few minutes of intense suffering from paralysis, we have the blessed assurance that she was not unprepared for the great change. She had been trained for it by trials, as well as by mercies and blessings; and it a faithful performance of duty in the various conditions in which Providence had placed her, an early and long-continued public acknowledgment of her Saviour at His holy table, and an intense devotional feeling, which grew deeper and more fervent during the later years and months of her life, may be cherished as grounds of hope, then may her surviving husband and friends console themselves that she is blessed by the event which has so deeply afflicted them. May the many who loved her on Earth, meet her in Heaven!

"As the bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is abroad,
So her spirit hath flown from this world of unrest
To repose on the bosom of God!
There is weeping on earth for the lost!
There is bowing in grief to the ground!
But rejoicing and praise 'mid the sanctified host,
For a spirit in paradise found!
Though brightness hath passed from the earth,
Yet a star is newborn in the sky,
And a soul hath gone home to the land of its birth,
Where are pleasures and fulness of joy!
And a new harp is strung, and a new song is given
To the breezes that float o'er the gardens of heaven!"

In Wilmington, on the 11th June, of Consumption, Mrs. MARY ANN KEITH, wife of E. A. Keith, Esq., in the 23d year of her age. Also, on the 30th ult., JANE, infant daughter of B. F. and Sarah S. Mitchell, aged 17 months. Also, on the 4th inst., WILLIAM J., son of William O. Jeffreys, aged 3 years and 8 months.

In Nashville, N. C., on the 9th inst., of Cholera Morbus, in the 47th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, Clerk of the County Court. The deceased was a native of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, but had for the last 15 years been a resident of that place. In 1835 he represented the county in the Legislature of this State, and throughout the period of his sojourn amongst us, by an affable and upright deportment, he had secured to himself the lasting regard and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The chasm which his untimely end has created in society, is not likely soon to be filled. The deceased was one of our most active and useful citizens.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 19.

REMARKS.—No sales of Produce this week. Prices nominal.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 12.

Naval Stores.—Sales of turpentine this week at 2 00 are reported; this seems to be about the average. Tar as at last notice, 1 10; it comes in rather sparingly and is in fair demand.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—A good many rafts mill timber have been sold within the past week between 5½ and 6½ dls.; poor lots will not bring over 4 and 4½. Some long shipping timber brought 7½. In lumber there is no change to note. A lot shingles, fair quality, was sold at 1½.

A considerable lot Western bacon brought at auction, sides 4½, shoulders 3½.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—June 11.

Bacon 6½ a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12; Cotton 5 a 7; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 3 50 a 4 00; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Augusta, Cotton 4¾ to 6½.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 7¾. Corn 52 to 61.—Flour 5 to 5¾.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,945,677 bales, against 2,312,892 last year.

At New York, Cotton has recovered from the fall of ¼ cent.

UNION ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Academy wish to inform the public, that the Exercises of this School are going on, under the direction of their former Instructer, Alex. McLean. The Academy is located in the upper part of Robeson county, in a healthy situation. The following are the rates of Tuition, per Session of five months:—

Spelling, Reading and Writing,	$6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	8 00
Latin and Greek Languages, and higher branches of Mathematics,	10 00

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood, in respectable families, contiguous to the Academy, at from five to six dollars per month. Students chargeable from the time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness.

Robeson county, June 15, 1844. 11-2w

LONDON MUSTARD,

Salad Oil,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper,	Saleratus,
Starch,	Indigo,
Mace,	Nutmegs,
Cloves, and	Cinnamon,

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 18, 1844. 11-tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

Cornelius H. Dowd *vs.* John McLeod.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, John McLeod, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said McLeod to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alex'r C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 11-6w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1844.

John B. Kelly *vs.* Roderick Murchison.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Roderick Murchison, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Murchison to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in July next, then and there to plead, or the Land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alex'r C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in April, A. D. 1844.

A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 11-6w

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH

ARE now receiving and have on hand, a handsome assortment of FINE AND COMMON

CROCKERY,

(Flour Pots, cheap quality, Stone Jugs, Butter Pots, Churns, and Spittoons.)

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE,

Together with a large stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, either for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 9, 1844. 1tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Laines; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c., which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S EUROPE; Sutton's learn to live; Manning's Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to die; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Jan. 10, 1844.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style.)
Alpacas, black and colored,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-de-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased for Cash by the package, will be offered cheap for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 18, 1844. 98tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE now in Store my STOCK OF GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, embracing nearly every article kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Those in want of Goods will please call and examine the Stock.

P. TAYLOR.

April 20, 1844. 3-3m

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.

March 5, 1844. 96tf

FOR SALE.

300 BUSHELS COMMON OATS,
50 bushels Rifle ditto,
Prime Laguira and Java Coffee,

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 20, 1844.

GUN-SMITH

ESTABLISHMENT,

(Next door to C. J. Orrell and J. H. & J. Martine.)

THE Subscriber has taken this stand to open his Shop, where he intends carrying on the GUN-SMITH BUSINESS in all its branches. He will also furnish Rifle Guns suitable for the times, and will warrant them to be good. He will mend and repair Gun Locks and Pistols, and put Locks on doors of all kinds; mend Umbrellas, Walking Canes and Pocket Knives.

N. B. The country people can be accommodated by bringing their Guns to market with them; they can have them ready to carry back with them.

E. A. HARPER.

January 13, 1844. 89tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NEW BOOKS.

BIOGRAPHY of John Randolph, with a selection from his Speeches, by Lemuel Sawyer, price 37½ cts.; The American in Paris, 2 parts, 50; L. S. D. or Treasure Trove, by Samuel Lover, 25; Ninon De L'Enclos, translated from the French, 12½; The Ladies' Science of Etiquette, 25; Etiquette, by Count D'Orsay, 25; Christmas Carol, by Dickens; Sketches of every day Life, by Frederika Bremer, 12½; Love and Money, by Mary Howett, 12½; Charles De Bourbon, 12½; Abernathy's Family Physician, 25; Minister's Family; Xenophon's Anabasis, with English Notes; Clay's Life and Speeches, 2 vols., 1 00; The French without a Master, 25; Spanish ditto, 25; Italian ditto, 25; just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 13.

NEW

HARDWARE STORE,

On Person Street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber announces to the public in general, and to his friends and old customers in particular, that he is now opening an entire NEW

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlers' Materials,
Carriage Makers' Materials,
Carpenters' Tools,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
Paints, Oil, and Groceries.

And inasmuch as quick sales are desirable, all may calculate with perfect confidence on getting good bargains.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, April 8, 1844. 1tf

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. prime Muscovado SUGAR,
10 do. ditto MOLASSES,
10 tons assorted Swedes IRON.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 25, 1844. 99tf

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

ONE half pipe superior 4th proof French Brandy,
One half " " Holland Gin,—at retail,

by

D. McLAURIN.

February 7, 1844. 92-tf

CALL AND SEE.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE Subscribers would inform the public generally, that they are now receiving their

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

From the North, to-wit: Nutria, Brush, Cassimere, Silk, and Sporting HATS, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Leghorn, Manilla, Sea Grass, Pedale, and Palm Leaf HATS.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine before supplying themselves, for we are determined to sell cheap for CASH, preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling. ☞ Don't forget the Stand in the Southwest corner of the Market Square. ☜ We would acknowledge our thanks for the liberal patronage received from the public, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.

April 9, 1844. 1-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

Just Received,

A CASE of handsome fast colored PRINTS. For sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 3, 1844.

The beautiful and thoroughbred HORSE

HENRY II,

WILL stand this Season, [illegible]

[illegible] Fayetteville, Lamb's old [illegible] and at Joseph Bond's, [illegible] Cape Fear, thereby [illegible] at the House at Bunn's every Monday and Tuesday from and after the 8th of April, throughout the season, and the residue of the time [illegible]

[illegible] 1409-tf

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH,

FOR GILDING just received by

SAML J. HINSDALE.

Also,

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT,
And an additional supply of Fresh
DRUGS AND MEDICINES [illegible]

[illegible] Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SWAIM'S EXECUTO

THE Subscriber has received a [illegible] chase for Executors, Administrators, [illegible] on the Statute Law of N. Carolina, [illegible] and other changes now in operation of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. H[illegible]

New Forwarding and Commission House.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the merchants of the interior that they have in connection with the general grocery business, added that of the Forwarding; and having large and commodious Ware-houses on the bank of the River, are prepared to receive and forward Goods upon such terms as will defy all competition, our charges and expenses being one-third less on the freight bills than any other house in the place.

All Goods shipped to G. W. Davis of Wilmington, for the interior, and not otherwise directed, will be found in our possession.

May 24, 1844. 8-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

The Black (or Allebasi's) SALVE, Allebasi's HEALTH PILLS, and Allebasi's POOR MAN'S PLASTERS.

The SALVE is an invention of old Doct. Kittridge of Mass. It effects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Quinsy, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatism (Chronic or Inflammatory,) Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, Sore Throat, and Swelled Neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints, *Allebasi's Health Pills* should be used. A Pamphlet, furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use, for while they are a *thorough cathartic*, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active and healthy condition, they possess *alterative virtues* unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the Stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the Head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a Pamphlet from the Agents. See directions in Pamphlet.

The PLASTERS (only 12½ cts.) are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others. The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy *these Plasters* for all Pains and Weaknesses in the Back, Bowels, Side, Chest, Loins, Muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see Pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ LYMAN W. GILBERT, No. 114 Fulton street, New York, Wholesale Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☜ For sale by

JNO. C. LATTA.
J. H. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 19, 1844. 3-6m

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster,

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TAN YARD FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well known Tan Yard in this place. For terms, apply soon to

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1841. 93 *f*

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, deceased, hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the Subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 97tf

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 24, 1844. 97-1Y

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 17 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Check's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

[illegible] Co., Wake County, Dec. 21, 86tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension and grant as directed. From past experience he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Usual terms fixed of course.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843 [illegible]

GRAY'S OINTMENT.

[illegible] Sore Legs and Ulcerated [illegible] and Bruises, Swellings and [illegible] Head, Rheumatic [illegible] Eruptions, White [illegible] especially, A fresh supply [illegible] just received and for sale at a reduced [illegible]

[illegible]

Jeckwith's Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

NEW

CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Berlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

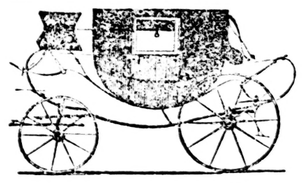
GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

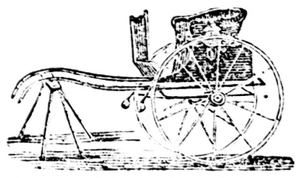
Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf





NEW CARRIAGE

REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

New and Cheap BOOKS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS, and Sequel, fresh supply, 56 cents. Pictorial Bible, No. 1, 25. Hannah More's Works, 2 vols. bound, $3. Alison's Europe, 4 vols. bound, $5. Brande's Encyclopedia, complete in 12 Nos., $3. Magendie's Physiology, plates, $2 25. Webster's 8vo. Dictionary, $4.

Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Gardner's Music of Nature.

The Subscriber will sell any articles in his line as low as they can be had in North Carolina.

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

MUSIC.

A VARIETY of Songs, Marches, &c., for the Piano, just received by

E. J. HALE.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Subscribers, Agents of the N. YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 1, 1844. 97-1Y

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

Valuable Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND on which he resides, known as "Nine Oaks"—lying in the County of Granville, N. C. seven miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and beautifully situated on the road leading from Williamsboro' to Oxford; in a neighborhood unsurpassed for health and good society. Said Tract contains 2200 acres, well-watered, and being in an admirable condition to make large crops of Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, &c., to the growth of which it is peculiarly adapted. The improvements consist of a spacious and highly finished Dwelling House, with thirteen complete rooms and commodious out-houses, of every description, in a good state of preservation. As a summer residence, the advantages, are striking. The Plantation will be sold either in a body or divided, to suit purchasers.—Terms shall be accommodating. The premises will be shown at any time, and all communications will be addressed to the Subscriber, Williamsboro', Granville Co., N. C.

CHARLES E. HAMILTON.

May 19, 1844. 8-6w

Valuable LOTS for Sale.

THE LAND South of Mumford street, usually known as the "Mumford Land," is for sale; in lots to suit purchasers.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. E. J. Hale *or* C. P. Mallett, *or* to the Subscriber in Wilmington.

JAS. OWEN.

May 8, 1844. 6-1m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, Germatt and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Waggon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.

September 26, 1843. 73tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

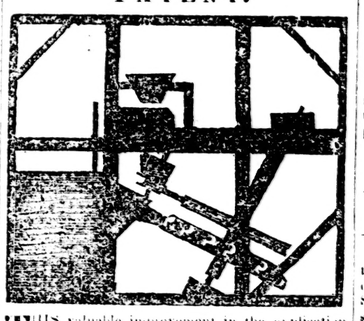
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the letter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

Prescott's Mexico,

JUST received. Also, Gunn's Domestic Medicine; Magendie's Phisiology,—edited by Dr. Revere; Grigg & Elliott's New Readers, for Schools; and a variety of other School Books; just rec'd by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH supply of this popular Worm Medicine, just received by E. J. HALE.

April 22, 1844.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

Received per Steamer,

10 BBLS. Woolsey & Woolsey's best Crushed SUGAR. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

May 6, 1844. 5tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES, 5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage. Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

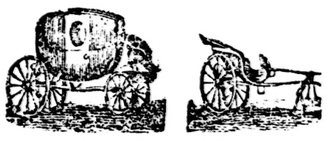
COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 25, 1844.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for their is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore